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INTRODUCTION

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TO

SWEDISH GRAMMAR,

ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF ENGLISHMEN,

WITH

EXERCISES.

BY THE LATE

REV. GUSTAVUS BRUNNMARK, D. D.

REVISED, AND WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS,

BY THE

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CHAPLAIN TO THE SWEDISH EMBASSY AT THE COURT OF GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

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PREFACE.

In compliance with the desire of the Publishers, whose names are very familiar to the Literary Public in England and abroad, I have revised the "*Introduction to Swedish Grammar*," by the late Rev. G. BRUNNMARK, and in this Third Edition made several alterations, which I fain would call improvements. The orthoepical part has been entirely remodelled and enlarged, rules and remarks, which appeared unnecessarily long and vague, have been rescinded and rendered more definite, and a new series of exercises has been added. My object, whatever may be the result of this attempt at improvement, has been, like that of the celebrated author of this work, to facilitate to English Gentlemen, (of whom I have had the honour to instruct several,) the study of a language, which ranks high for the energy of its expressions, the richness of its inversions and the euphony of its sounds,—a language, whose literary

treasures and whose poetry, majestic, sublime, romantic, like the scenery of Sweden, or sprightly, brilliant, fanciful, like the vived flashes of the Aurora Borealis in the northern sky, those will know how to appreciate, who are familiar with the writings of a KELLGREN, a LEOPOLD, a FRANZÉN, a TEGNÉR, a WALLIN, a LING, and which must ever be of the highest interest to the lover of the antiquities, the mythology and the popular tales and songs of the Scandinavians.

J. P. WÅHLIN.

30 PRINCE'S SQUARE, RATCLIFF HIGHWAY.
Jan. 20th, 1825.

AN

INTRODUCTION

TO

SWEDISH GRAMMAR.

Of the ALPHABET *and the* SOUNDS *of the Letters.*

The Swedish Alphabet consists of twenty-eight Letters, nine of which are

VOWELS, viz.

A sounds like the English *a* in *father*, when long; and like *a* in *fat*, when short. Ex. *Al, all, hat, hatt, Adam, ask.*

E sounds like *ey* in *they*, or *e* in *delight*, when long; and like *e* in *mend*, when short. Ex. *De, dela, mera, mest, embete, exempel, denne, men, (but).*

For its more slender sound, when short, as in *ende, enkel, hvem*, there is no perfectly corresponding sound in the English language.

I sounds like the English *ee* in *bee*, when long; and like *i* in *mill*, when short. Ex. *Bi, ide, ister, million, inbilla.*

O, (the Greek ω) sounds nearest to *oo* in *pool*, when long, and to *o* in *collier*, when short. Ex. *Ode*, *hof* (*hoof*), *mogen*, *Olof*, *ofta*, *om*, *komma*, *protokoll*, *koja*, *stor*, *storm*.

For its short sound, as pronounced in *ost*, *ostron*, *bom*, *tom*, there is no corresponding sound in the English language.

U sounds like the English *u*, in *ruin*, when long; and like *u*, in *bull*, when short. Ex. *Ut*, *runa*, *udd*, *unna*, *ful*, *full*, *under*.

Y sounds like the French *u* in *une*, when long; and like *u* in *hutte*, when short. Ex. *Yta*, *lysa*, *ytterlig*, *gyttja*, *yster*, *syster*.

Å sounds like the English *o* in *poker*, when long; and like *o* in *con*, when short. Ex. *Ål*, *åker*, *stål*, *åter*, *åska*, *ånga*, *åtta*, *ålder*, *hålla*, *vålla*, *månde*.

Ä sounds like the English *a* in *fate*, when long, and like *e* in *mend*, when short. Ex. *Ät*, *ädel*, *ätt*, *ännu*, *män* (*men*), *vända*, *sända*.

Ö sounds like the French *eu* in *feu*, when long, and like *eu* in *feuille*, when short. The nearest resembling sound in the English language is *i* or *u*, as pronounced in *girdle*, *first*, *murder*, *fun*, *sunder*. Ex. *Öde*, *göra*, *föra*, *först*, *öster*, *mörda*, *söndra*, *bölja*, *föl*, *följa*.

As to the pronunciation of *e*, *o*, *å* and *ä*, it ought to be observed, that *e*, even as short, sometimes keeps its original sound of the long or slender *e*, as in *en* (*one*), *ende*, *eld*, *redd*; that *o*, though long, is in some instances pronounced like *å*, as in *konung*, *kona*, *hof*,

(court), *lof*, *kol* (coal); that *e* is used in some words for *ä*, as in *der*, *erbjuda*; and that *å* is sometimes substituted for the short *o*, as in *hålla*, &c.(1)

And nineteen CONSONANTS.

B	says	*bey*, (*ey* pronounced as *ey* in *they*)	N	—	*n*
			P	—	*pey*
C	—	*cey*	Q	—	*coo*
D	—	*dey*	R	—	*err* (as in sir, err, porter)
F	—	*f*			
G	—	*yey*	S	—	*s*
H	—	*ho*	T	—	*t*
I	—	*ee*	V	—	*vey*
K	—	*co*	X	—	*x*
L	—	*l*	Z	—	*satah*
M	—	*m*			

The Sounds of all the Consonants after the different Vowels.

After the VOWEL *A.*

Single Sounds.	*Double Sounds.*
B. *Stab, Babel, sabel.*	
D. *Bad, glad, qvad, rad, stad.*	

(1) A vowel is generally short, when followed by two consonants, or by consonants sonsidered as double, viz. *j*, *m*, *n*, &c. I deem it superfluous to say more on this head, as the genuine sound of *e*, and particularly of *o*, in the Swedish language, cannot be ascertained by signs, but must be learned by hearing. Those who may wish to see this subject fully discussed, will find it in the transactions or records of the Swedish Academy, *(Swenska Akademiens Handlingar,)* 1801, Vol. i, page 103, and the following.

Single Sounds.	*Double Sounds.*
F. *Af, gaf, glaf, graf.*	
G. *Behag, drag, lag, slag.*	
I.	*Aj, baj, haj, kaja, Maj, &c.*
K. *Bak, rak, sak.*	
L. *Dal, fal, sal, tal.*	
M. Exc. *kram, lam, ram, tam.*	*Fram, gam, glam, kam, skam, stam.*
N. *Fan, kran, man, tran, van.*	Exc. *An, han, kan, man.*
P. *Egenskap, gap, skrap.*	
R. *Bar, dar, far, har, qvar.*	
S. *As, fnas, fras.*	
T. *Flat, hat, lat, mat, stat.*	
X.	*Ax, lax, sax, strax, vax.*

After the Vowel *E.*

B. *Ebenhols.*	
D. *Bed, besked, fred, led, ned, sed.*	
F. *Blef, bref, dref, skref.*	
I.	*Ej, hej, nej.*
K. *Blek, ek, lek, stek.*	
L. *Del, fel, hel, juvel.*	

	Single Sound.	*Double Sound.*
M.		*Dem, hem, fem, lem, rem, slem.*
N.	*En, gen, len, men, ren, sen.*	Exc. *Den, igen, men, sen, (sedan.)*
P.	*Grep, knep, rep.*	
R.	*Er, fler, ger, ler.*	
S.	*Ges, mes, ses.*	
T.	*Bet, get, gret, slet.*	
X.		*Hexa, lexa, sex.*

After the VOWEL *I.*

B.	*Karaib.*
D.	*Blid, lid, sprid, tid.*
F.	*Blif, gif, rif, skrif.*
G.	*Blig, dig, krig, sig.*
I.	
K.	*Lik, rik, flik, spik.*
L.	*Fil, il, mil, sil.*
M.	*Förnim, lim, rim, stim.*
	Exc. *Prima, tima.*
N.	*Fin, karbin, Latin.*
P.	*Grip, knip, pip.*
R.	*Blir, Visir, klistir.*
S.	*Is, paradis, ris, spis.*
T.	*Aptit, kredit, split, nit.*
X.	*Fix, blix.*

After the VOWEL *O, (omega.)*

B.	*Glob.*
D.	*Bod, flod, god, lod, mod, stod.*

	Single Sound.	*Double Sound.*
F.	*Behof, bof, grof, lof, tof.*	
G.	*Fog, log, nog, plog, tog.*	
I.		
K.	*Bok, dok, krok, ok, slok.*	
M.	Exc. *Rom, kroma, loma.*	*Bom, dom, from, gom, dom, tom.*
N.	*Baron, bron, galon, hon (af ho) pultron, ton, tron.*	Exc. *Hon,* (she.)
P.	*Glop, grop, hop, rop.*	
R.	*Bor, bror, flor, kor.*	
S.	*Kos, mos, nos, os.*	
T.	*Bot, emot, fot, rot.*	
X.		*Boxera, fox, koxa, oxe.*

After the Vowel *O, (omikron.)*

B.		
D.		
F.	*Dof, hof, lof, skof, sof.*	
G.		
I.		*Boj, hojta, koj, stoj.*
L.		
M.		*Kom, om, som, tomback.*
N.	*Son.*	
P.		
R.		
S.		

	Single Sound.	*Double Sound.*
T.		
X.		

After the VOWEL *U.*

B.	*Kerub, tub.*	
D.	*Brud, bud, Gud, ljud, skrud.*	
F.	*Ljuf, stuf, tjuf, uf.*	
G.	*Dug, hug, ljug, slug.*	
J.		*Huj.*
K.	*Bruk, buk, duk.*	
L.	*Ful, gul, hjul.*	
M.		*Dum, hum, krum, ljum, rum, skum, stum.*
N.	*Basun, dun, fjun, harpun.*	EXC. *Mun.*
P.	*Bur, djur, hur, ur.*	
S.	*Dus, hus, lus, krus,*	
T	*Drasut, hut, krut,*	
X.		*Flux.*

After the VOWEL *Y.*

B.		
D.	*Lyd, pryd, tyd.*	
F.	*Klyf, styf, yf.*	
G.	*Betyg, blyg, dryg.*	
I.		
K.	*Byk, ryk, stryk.*	
M.		*Grym, rym, skym.*

	Single Sound.	*Double Sound.*
N.	*Blyn, bryn, skyn.*	
P.	*Dryp, nyp.*	
R.	*Dyr, flyr, yr.*	
S.	*Hys, lys, mys, rys.*	
T.	*Byt, flyt, ryt.*	
X.		*Byx, styx, yx.*

After the VOWEL *Å.*

B.		
D.	*Dåd, nåd, råd.*	
F.	*Håf, (fiskredskap.)*	
G.	*Låg, måg, råg.*	
I.		
K.	*Bråk, båk, pjåk.*	
L.	*Bål, kål, mål, stål, tål, ål.*	
M.		*Råm, våm.*
	Exc. *Glåmig, inkråm, pråm, råma, skråma, åm.*	
N.	*Hån, från, mån, spån.*	
P.	*Dråp, skåp, våp.*	
R.	*Bår, går, hår, lår.*	
S.	*Bestås, blås, fås, lås.*	
T.	*Båt, försåt, låt.*	
X.		

After the VOWEL *A.*

B.		
D.	*Gläd, späd, säd.*	

	Single Sound.	*Double Sound.*
F.	*Häf, jäf, qväf.*	
J.		*Säj, väj.*
K.	*Läk, späk.*	
L.	*Gräl, häl, själ.*	
M.		*Kläm, läm, skräm, skäm, stäm.*
	Exc. *Beqväm, bräm, kräm, förnäm, gräma, sämja, tämja, vämjas.*	
N.	*Hän, län, vän.*	Exc. *Män, vän, än.*
P.	*Dräp, släp, skräp.*	
R.	*Bär, här, kär.*	
S.	*Fjäs, gräs, läs, näs.*	
T.	*Fjät, lät, mät, nät.*	
X.		

After the Vowel *Ö.*

B.		
D.	*Blöd, böd, röd, snöd, stöd.*	
F.	*Behöf, döf, löf.*	
G.	*Drög, hög, slög.*	
J.		*Böj, dröj, förnöj, höj, böj, röj*
K.	*Förök, krök, lök.*	
L.	*Göl, pöl, öl,*	
M.		*Beröm, dröm, döm, glöm, göm, ström, söm, töm, öm.*
N.	*Dön, grön, lön.*	

Single Sound. *Double Sound.*

P. *Kröp, köp, löp.*
R. *Dör, gör, hör, rör.*
S. *Fös, gös, lös.*
T. *Blöt, möt, sköt.*
X.

Obs. The Swedish pronunciation of *b, c, d, g, p, t,* and *v,* differs from the English in the same degree, as the sound of the letter *e* differs in the two languages.

Every vowel, even *e* final, must be distinctly pronounced, as *pelare,* not *pelar.*

The Swedish language has no diphthongs. When two vowels occur together, they must both be heard, as *be-e-diga, bro-ar.*

Of the vowels four are *hard,* viz. *a, o, u, å ;* the other five, *e, i, y, ä, ö, soft.* I call them so by way of distinction, because some consonants (c, ch, g, k, and sk) before the former have a harder sound, before the latter a softer, N. B. *when they belong to the same syllable.*

C before the hard sounds as *k,* before the soft as *s* : *Cato, Citron,* read Kato, Sitron.

CH occurs only in foreign words and proper names, and is pronounced before the hard vowels (and at the end of words) as k, before the soft as tj : *Charon, China,* read Karon, Tjina. (Cawron, Cheenah.)

G before the hard sounds as *g* in *good,* before the

soft as the Swed. j (or Eng. y): *ge*, (2) *gille*, *gynna*, *gäst*, *göra*, read je, jille, jynna, jäst, jöra.

K before the hard sounds as *k* in *king*; before the soft as tj: *ked*, *kid*, *kyss*, *kär köp*, read tjed, tjid, tjyss, tjär, tjöp.

SK before the hard sounds as *sk* in *skull*, before the soft as the Swed. sj, or sch, (the Eng. sh,); *sked*, *skida*, *sky*, *skär*, *skön*, read sjed, sjida, sjy, sjär, sjön.

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f in the end of a word is always pronounced as v, (3) *af*, *bref*, read *av*, *brev*; and if the word be augmented, a *v* is put in after *f*, as *graf*, (grave) plural *grafvar*, read *grav-var*.

g at the end of a syllable, when preceeded by another consonant, (except *n*) is generally heard as j: *talg*, tallow, *vargskin*, wolfskin; read talj, varj-skin.

When *gn* end a syllable, they are heard nearly as *ngn*: *regn*, rain, *vagn*, coach; read rengn, vangn.

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(2) If *e* (or *i*) belongs to a nominal or verbal termination (as in *mogen*, *dragen*, or to the definite article, added to a noun ending with *g*, (as in *sången*, *lagen*), then *g* retains its primitive sound. The same observation relates also to the other above-mentioned changeable consonants. The nominal terminations here alluded to are chiefly, *e*, *el*, *en*, *er*, *eri*, *ig*, *isk*, &c.

(3) The same may be said when it is the last letter of any syllable, if we attend to the original spelling of the same. *Afton*, *efter*, *ofta*, &c. are no exceptions, for *f* is here, though commonly spelt so, not the last letter in the syllable; it therefore retains its genuine sound (the words ought to be divided *aft-on*, *eft-er*, *oft-a*) but in *brefbok*, *skriftyg*, &c. the case is different. Being here originally the last, we of course read *brev-bok*, *skriv-tyg*.

h before *j* and *v* loses its aspiration: *hjelp*, *hvilken*, read jelp, vilken.

k before *n*, as also *v* or *w* (if it be used) before *r*, are both distinctly heard, as in *knä*, knee; *vrång*, wrong.

stj sounds like the Sw. *sj*, or Eng. sh, as *stjerna*, star; read sjerna (share-nah).

th and *w* are pronounced as *t* and *v*; *Thron*, *tron*, *Thorsdag*, *torde*, *Wasa*, *vase*.

Consonants must not be pronounced as double, unless written so (4): *hat*, hatred, *vis*, wise, read *hawt*, *vees*; but when doubled, they should always be heard so, as *hatt*, hat, *viss*, certain, *all*, all; particularly as many words, of a very different signification, are only hereby distinguished from each other, as *hat* and *hatt*; *ful*, foul; *full*, full; *hop*, heap; *hopp*, hope, &c.

(4.) Except (a) such consonants as have a double sound in themselves, as *j*, *m*, *x*.

(b) When two consonants end a syllable, the former commonly sounds double, as *stark*, strong; *verk*, work, read *starrk*, *värrk*; but it requires some knowledge of the language before it is possible to tell which, or how many letters belong to a syllable, ex. gr. *n* in *benknota*, knuckle, is not doubled, because we spell *ben-knota*; but in *bänkrad*, row of benches, it is, because *n* and *k* here belong to the same syllable, as *bänk-rad*.

(c) The last consonant in a short syllable, as *n* and *d* in *gifven*, *hatad*.

(d) The letter *n*, when the last in short monosyllables, is doubled, as in *han*, *hon* (she) *den*, *din*, *in*, *man*, *men*, *min*, *sin*; their number, however, is but small.

Of the Noun Substantive.

The noun substantive is either Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter (5) and is inflected after five declensions, which are distinguished by their terminations in plural, viz.

The 1st ends in plural in or: *böna*, bean; pl. *bönor*.
The 2d——————— in ar: *ring*, ring; pl. *ringar*.
The 3d——————— in er: *park*, park; pl. *parker*.
The 4th adds in plural an n: *fäste*, hold; pl. *fästen*.
The 5th is alike in sing. and plur. *band*, band; pl. *band*.

The *cases* are expressed by the context or by particles. One only is inflected, viz. the genitive, which is formed by adding an *s* to the nominative, as *ring*, gen. *rings*. The particles thus used are *af*, of; *åt* or *till*, to; *från* from.

Some nouns are only used in singular, as *hopp*, *talg*, *hjelp*; and almost all ending with *an*, as *längtan*, longing; others only in plural, as *föräldrar*,

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(5) The different genders have no fixed characteristics. It seems however as if the declensions nearest decided them; thus all nouns of the *first* are feminine, all of the *fourth* and *fifth* neuter; but to tell whether nouns of the second and third declensions are masculine or feminine is not so easy. I would here, as the same article *(en)* is applied to both, follow the example of the Danish Grammarians, and above all, that of Professor Jac. Baden, in his *Forelæsninger over det Danske Sprog*, Lectures on the Danish Language, and with him admit of a common gender, if what he says C. iv. p. 58. of the introduction of *den* (that or it) for *han* and *hun* (he and she) was equally applicable to the Swedish.

parents; *syskon*, brothers and sisters; *kläder*, clothes, and some have an irregular plural, as *lus* louse, pl. *löss; gås*, goose, pl. *gäss; öga*, eye, pl. *ögon; öra*, ear, pl. *öron*, &c.

First Declension, plural in or.

Nouns of the first declension end with an *a* in singular, which is left out in plural, and are all feminine, as

Sing. nom. *Penna*, pen; Plur. n. *pennor.*
gen. *pennas*,———— g. *pennors.*

Second Declension plural in ar.

Nouns of different terminations in singular belong to this declension, and are either masculine or feminine, as

s. n. *Penning*, coin.	pl. *Penningar.*
s. g. *Pennings.*	*Penningars.*
s. n. *Själ*, soul.	pl. *Själar.*
s. g. *Själs.*	*Själars.*

Obs. a. Nouns of this declension, ending with *e* in singular, leave out that *e* in plural, as *påle*, pole; *fåle*, fole; pl. *pålar, fålar;* but all other vowels remain.

b. The plural termination *ar* suffers no contraction, although the noun end with a vowel, as *sky*, sky, pl. *skyar; å*, river, pl. *åar, ö*, island, pl. *öar.*

c. In the singular number, if the letter, preceding the last in a word of this declension, be a vowel, then

that vowel is left out in plural, as *himmel*, heaven, pl. *himlar*, instead of *himmelar*; *afton*, evening, pl. *aftnar*, instead of *aftonar*, &c. But if the word be monosyllabic, the vowel must be retained, as *sten*, stone; pl. *stenar*.

d. In a few nouns, belonging to this declension, the *o* in singular is changed into *ö* in plural, as *moder*, mother, pl. *mödrar*, *dotter* daughter, pl. *döttrar*.

Third Declension, plural in er

Nouns of this Declension are also variously terminated in singular, and are (with one exception only) masculine or feminine, as

s.n. *planet*, pl. *planeter*. g. *planets*, *planeters*.
s.n. *mark*, land, pl. *marker*. g. *marks*, *markers*.

If a noun of this declension end in singular with a vowel, *e* is omitted before *r* in plural, as *hustru*, wife; *sko*, shoe; *tå*, toe; plur. *hustrur*, *skor*, *tår*, instead of *hustruer*, &c. *Obs.* Nouns of the neuter gender, (all of which end with *i*) are excepted from this rule, as *bryggeri*, brewery, plur. *bryggerier*; *fiskeri*, pl. *fiskerier*. Also words adopted from foreign languages, of whatever gender they may be, provided they belong to this declension; as *akademi*, pl. *akademier*, *armé*, pl. *arméer*, &c.

In some words of this declension also, the vowel in singular is changed into another in plural, as *hand*, pl. *händer*; *fot*, pl. *fötter*; *tång*; pl. *tänger*, tongs.

Fourth Declension.

Nouns of this declension are all neuter, and terminate in singular with a vowel, to which an *n* is added in plural, as *hjerta*, heart, pl. *hjertan; knä*, knee, pl. *knän; bo;* nest, pl. *bon; kläde*, cloth, pl. *kläden; bi*, bee, pl. *bin;* and are inflected as all others in the genitive case.

Fifth Declension.

Nouns of this declension, or such as are the same in singular and plural, are neuter, and of different terminations, as *segel*, sail and sails; *rum*, room and rooms. Except only those ending with *are*, which are all masc. as *bagare*, baker and bakers, &c.

Of the Adjectives.

An adjective has generally three degrees of comparison, viz. the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative. The termination *are*, added to the positive, makes the regular comparative, and *ast* the superlative; as *glad, gladare, gladast.* ***N.B.*** A few leave out the *a*, retaining only *re* and *st*, as *hög*, high, *högre, högst*, not *högare, högast*, &c.

Such adjectives as do not admit of a regular comparison express the comparative and superlative degrees by *mer* and *mest*, more, most; or *mindre* and

minst, less, least. Of this kind are chiefly all ending with *ad*, and such as are formed of proper names, all of which end in *sk*, as *platonisk*, platonic; *Romersk*, Roman.

Some adjectives have lost their positive degree, which is supplied by another word of the same or nearest signification. Such are, ex. gr. *värre*, *värst*, worse, worst (posit. *elak*, bad); *sämre*, inferior, *sämst* (posit. *dålig*, good for nothing, precarious) &c.

Adjectives not monosyllables, ending with *al*, *el*, *en*, and *er*, when these syllables are not accentuated, (which they are in a few adopted words) leave out the *a* and the *e* in the comparisons, as *gammal*, old, *gamlare; trogen*, true, *trognare; mager*, meagre, *magrare*, &c.

Adjectives are in some instances declined in the genitive case by adding an *s* to the nominative, as *den förste*, *den förstes*.

Adjectives ending with *s* admit of an absolute or indefinite genitive case only in the comparative degree, as *visares*.

Adjectives have three genders of which the Masculine and Feminine in singular are always the same, as *glad man*, *glad moder;* but the Neuter is formed by adding a *t*, as *gladt folk*, unless the word ends with *t* or *en*. In the former case it is the same through all the genders, as *fast*, *salt;* in the latter, *en* is changed into *et*, as *liten*, neut. *litet*.

The Plural number is formed by adding *e* or *a* to the positive singular, as *glad*, pl. *glade*, or better,

glada (6). The comparative and superlative degrees are the same in both numbers, as *vis*, pl. *vise*, or *visa*, comp. *visare*, sup. *visast*.

Adjectives, ending with *a*, are through all the genders the same both in singular and plural, as *ringa*, poor, humble; *stilla*, quiet, &c.

Examples of ADJECTIVES, *inflected in their indefinite and definite state.*

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	*En god fader.*	*En god moder.*	*Ett godt barn.*
G.	*En god faders.*	*En god moders.*	*Ett godt barns.*
D.	*En god fader.*	*En god moder.*	*Ett godt barn, &c.*

Masc.

Sing.	Plur.
N. *Den gode fadren.*	N. *De gode or goda fädren.*
G. *Den gode fadrens.*	G. *De goda fädrens.*
D. *Den gode fadren.*	D. *De goda fädren, &c.*

Fem.

N. *Den goda modren.*	N. *De goda mödrarne.*
G. *Den goda modrens.*	G. *De goda mödrarnes.*
D. *Den goda modren.*	D. *De goda mödrarne, &c.*

(6.) *e* was formerly meant for the masculine gender only, as *a* is still for the feminine and neuter; but now-a-days *a* is (with a few exceptions) used as well for the masculine as for the other two genders.

Neut.

Sing.	Plur.
N. *Det goda barnet.*	N. *De goda barnen.*
G. *Det goda barnets.*	G. *De goda barnens.*
D. *Det goda barnet.*	D. *De goda barnen, &c.*

Masc.

N. *God gosse.*	N. *Goda gossar.*
G. *God gosses.*	G. *Goda gossars.*
D. *God gosse.*	D. *Goda gossar, &c.*

Fem.

N. *Skön flicka.*	N. *Sköna flickor.*
G. *Skön flickas.*	G. *Sköna flickors.*
D. *Skön flicka.*	D. *Sköna flickor, &c.*

Neut.

N. *Vackert barn.*	N. *Vackra barn.*
G. *Vackert barns.*	G. *Vackra barns.*
D. *Vackert barn.*	D. *Vackra barn, &c.*

Masc.

N. *Min gode or goda vän.*	N. *Mina goda vänner.*
G. *Min gode väns.*	G. *Mina goda vänners.*
D. *Min gode vän.*	D. *Mina goda vänner, &c.*

Fem.

N. *Min goda syster.*	N. *Mina goda systrar.*
G. *Min goda systers.*	G. *Mina goda systras.*
D. *Min goda syster.*	D. *Mina goda systrar, &c.*

Neuter.

N. *Mitt goda barn.*	N. *Mina goda barn.*
G. *Mitt goda barns.*	G. *Mina goda barns.*
D. *Mitt goda barn.*	D. *Mina goda barn, &c.*

Of the Articles.

The articles are two, viz. the Indefinite and the Definite.

The indefinite is *en* (a) for the masculine and feminine gender, and *ett* for the neuter, as *en konung*, a king; *en drottning*, a queen; *ett ting*, a thing.

The definite state is expressed by adding *en* or *et* after the noun, as *konungen*, the king; *drottningen*, the queen; *tinget*, the thing.

If the noun ends with a vowel, the *e* is omitted and *n* or *t* only added to it in its definite state; as *hustru*, wife; defin. *hustrun*, not *hustruen; arbete*, *arbetet*, not *arbeteet*. From this rule are excepted those of the third declension ending with *i*, as *fiskeri*; def. *fiskeriet*, not *fiskerit;* and nouns of that declension, adopted from foreign languages, as *akademi*, *te*, tea; def. *akademien*, *teet*, as also monosyllabic nouns of the fourth declension, ex. gr. *knä*, def. *knäet ; bi*, *biet*.

Nouns ending with *an*, and *en*, and having no plural, do not admit any addition in their definite state, as *fruktan*, fear; *borgen*, bail.

The *e* is also generally left out before *n* and *t*, when the word ends with *el* or *er*, and is not monosyllabic, as *mantel*, def. *manteln; hunger*, def. *hungern*(7).—Except those of the fifth declension, which retain the *e* of

(7) That the word *himmel*, heaven (and two or three more) when used emphatically, either retain the full construction, as *himmelen*, or leave out the *e* of their own termination, as *himlen*, does not seem of sufficient weight to alter the rule.

the article, both in singular and plural, but throw away the *e* of their own termination, as *hagel*, hail; def. *haglet*.

The article *en*, neut. *ett*, has an obsolete plural, *ene* or *ena*, as *små ena*, little ones; and although it is no longer used by itself in writing, it is constantly added to plural nouns to make them definite, when however only the terminations *ne* or *na*, are retained, as *konungarne*, not *konungarene*, the kings; *bönorna*, not *bönorena*, the beans. Nouns of the fifth declension (all but those ending with *are*) are here again an exception; as they leave out the *e* or *a* final of the plural article, retaining only *en*, to make them definite in plural, as *hagel*, pl. def. *haglen*, not *hagelna*.

The adjectives have also a definite termination, namely, *e* or *a*, added to the positive degree, as *glade*, or better, *glada*, and an *e* (the comparitive has *e* before) to the superlative, as *gladaste*, gen. *gladastes*; thus the positive singular, in the *definite state*, is the same as the positive plural, which the context must distinguish, as also whether the adjective stands in singular or plural, which when definite always are alike. For instance, *store konung! store konungar! store konungar finnas.* Here *store* is used three different ways: the first is definite singular, the second definite plural, and the third is a simple plural. But this will be more clearly seen hereafter.

As the article never stands by itself, but must be supported by a noun, (8) so when pronouns (whose

(8.) See Apollonius de Syntaxi, L. i. C. 3. L. ii. C. 8.

characteristic on the contrary it is to stand by themselves and assume the power of other nouns) do not supply the place of other nouns, but only serve to ascertain one; they seem rather to fall into the species of articles (9) But besides this every pronoun in the Swedish language is in itself either definite or indefinite, which best appears from the powers they have on the adjectives; for all definite pronouns place the following adjectives in the definite state, whilst the indefinite leave the adjectives also indefinite.

The definite are chiefly the personal, possessive, and demonstrative pronouns, as *Jag*, I; *du*, thou; *min*, *mitt*, my, mine; *din*, *ditt*, thy, thine; *den*, *det*, that; *denne*, *detta*, this, &c.

The indefinite are, *hvar*, *hvart*, or *hvarje*, *hvarochen*, *hvartochett*, every one; *hvem*, *hvilken*, *hvilket*, (10) *hvad*, what; *ingen*, *intet*, none; *sådan*, *sådant*, such; *en annan*, *ett annat*, another; *hvarannan*, *hvartannat*, every other, *all*, *allt*, all; *mången*, *månget*, many.

On substantives the pronouns have very little influence. Such only as can be definitely expressed themselves place, when so used, the substantives in the definite state. Of this description are ex. gr. the three following: *Sjelf*, self; defin. *sjelfve* or *sjelfva*;

(9.) See Varro De Ling. Lat. L. vii.

(10.) When it signifies *what* or *what a*, as *hvilken stor dag!* what a great day! but when it answers to *which*, the subsequent adjective must always be in the definite state, as *hvilken stora dag skall komma då*, &c. which great day is to come, when, &c.

en, one; def. *ene* or *ena*; *annan*, other; def. *andre* or *andra*, as *sjelfva saken*, *ena handen*, *andra boken*.

But of all the pronouns there is none partakes so much of the nature of an article as *den*, neut. *det*; for besides that it always makes the following adjective definite, it also, when used as a pronoun, (signifying that or *that very*) places the substantive(11) in the definite state, as *jag har den boken*, I have that book. But it is often used as a mere demonstrative particle, when it leaves the substantive in the indefinite state, as *den skillnad som är*, the difference which is; and it then answers to *the* in the English.

Observe here also that *denne*, this, when used more demonstratively (signifying the same, as *denhär*, this very), always requires the following substantive to be definite. Thus *denna boken*, means this (very) book; *denna bok* simply, this book.

Of the Pronouns.

The Pronouns have been considered under the preceding head, as far as they appear as articles.(12) As nouns they will best be learnt by attending to the opposite English words, as

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(11.) Except proper names and sometimes words denoting the affections of the mind (when used emphatically) as *hat*, hatred; *kärlek*, love, &c.

12. See further on this subject Harris's Hermes, or Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar, B. i. C. 5, B. ii. C. 1.

Singular.	Plural.
Jag, I.	*Vi*, we.
Mig, me.	*Oss*, us.
Du, thou.	*I*, you.
Dig, thee.	
Sig, himself, herself, itself, and themselves.	

Singular.

Han, he.	*Hon*, she.	*Det*, it.
Hans, his.	*Hennes*, her or hers.	*Dess*, its.
Honom, him.	*Henne*, her.	

Plural.

De, they.
Deras, their or theirs.
Dem, them.

Sing. *Min*, neut. *mitt*, my or mine.
Din, neut. *ditt*, thy or thine.

Plur. *Mina*. gen. *minas*.
Dina, gen. *dinas*.

Sing. *Vår*, neut. *vårt*, our or ours.
Eder, neut. *edert*, your or yours.

Plur. *Våra*, g. *Våras*.
Edra, g. *Edras*.

Sing. *Sin*, neut. *sitt*, his, her or hers, and its.

Plur. *Sina*, g. *sinas*, their or theirs.

An example will best prove the use of this pronoun: *Han tog sin hatt*, he took his (own) hat. *Han tog hans hatt*, he took his (another's) hat. Pl. *De togo sina hattar*.

Sing.	Sing.
N. *Den*, neut. *det*, that.	N. *Denne* or *denna*, neut. *detta*, this.
G. *Dens.*	G. *Dennes* or *dennas*, n. *dettas.*
Plur.	Plur.
De, those.	N. *Desse* or *dessa*, these. G. *Dessas.*

Singular.

N. *Annan*, other, neut. *annat.* gen. *annans*, *annats.* defin. *Andre* or *andra*, gen. *andras.*

Plural.

N. *Andre* or *andra*, gen. *andras.*

Obs. The definite singular of this pronoun (as well as of *sjelf*,) is the same as the plural which, if not made definite by *de*, leaves the following substantive in the indefinite state, as *andra hattar*, or *de andra hattarne.* This latter observation however does not relate to *sjelf*, which, when used as an adjective pronoun, always places its substantive in the definite state; we cannot say *sjelfva hattar*, but *sjelfva hattarne.*

Ho and *hvem*, who; (*hvars*, obsol. *hvems*, whose; *hvem*, whom) are used in questions.

Hvilken, neut. *hvilket*, gen. *hvilkens*, *hvilkets*, (better *hvars*,) pl. *hvilka*, gen. *hvilkas.* This pronoun answers to *who*, *which* and *what*, and is used both as a simple relative and in questions.

Som, the common subjunctive pronoun, answers to *who*, *which* and *that*. It is used both after persons and things, and never begins a sentence.

Hvar, neut. *hvart*, every; gen. *hvars*; (this genitive, when not compounded, answers to *whose)*.

Man is the impersonal pronoun, commonly translated with *one* or *we*, as *man kan ej*, one cannot; *hvad skall man göra?* what shall we do, what is to be done?

The rest of the pronouns are easily learnt by practice. I have only to add, that such as are compounded are generally inflected as when single; thus the neuter gender of *hvarannan* is *hvartannat*; the genitive case of *hvarochen* is *hvarsochens*, &c.

Of the Numerals.

These are of two kinds, the indefinite and definite. The former (commonly called cardinal) leave the following noun in the indefinite state; the latter (or ordinal) require it to be definite (13), as *en gång*, one time; *första gången*, first time; *sexton år*, sixteen years; *sextonde året*, sixteenth year.

(13.) Except when a pronoun is used before them, or when a noun, pronoun or participle that belongs to the same sentence precedes them in the genitive case, as *på mitt sextonde år*, in my sixteenth year; *Konungens andra Son*, the king's second son; for in these cases the definite numerals are under the same rules as adjectives, (see the syntax) and leave the following substantive in the indefinite state.

The Indefinite or Cardinal.

En, ett	1	*Sexton*	16
Två	2	*Sjutton*	17
Tre	3	*Aderton*	18
Fyra	4	*Nitton*	19
Fem	5	*Tjuge*	20
Sex	6	*Tjugeen-ett*	21
Sju	7	*Tretti*	30
Åtta	8	*Förti*	40
Nie (14)	9	*Femti*	50
Tie	10	*Sexti*	60
Elfva	11	*Sjutti*	70
Tolf	12	*Åtti*	80
Tretton	13	*Nitti*	90
Fjorton	14	*Hundra*	100
Femton	15	*Tusen*	1000.

The Definite or Ordinal.

Förste, första	1*st*	*Nionde*	9*th*
Andre, andra	2*nd*	*Tionde*	10*th*
Tredje	3*d*	*Elfte*	11*th*
Fjerde	4*th*	*Tolfte*	12*th*
Femte	5*th*	*Trettonde*	13*th*
Sjette	6*th*	*Fjortonde*	14*th*
Sjunde	7*th*	*Femtonde*	15*th*
Åttonde	8*th*	*Sextonde*	16*th*

(14.) We formerly wrote *nio, tio, trettio, fyratio,* which mode of writing is still frequently met with. The above is however sanctioned by the best authority and always used in speaking.

Sjuttonde	17*th*	*Femtionde*	50*th*
Adertonde	18*th*	*Sextionde*	60*th*
Nittonde	19*th*	*Sjuttionde*	70*th*
Tjugonde	20*th*	*Åttionde*	80*th*
Tjugeförsta	21*st*	*Nittionde*	90*th*
Trettionde	30*th*	*Hundrade*	100*th*
Förtionde	40*th*	*Tusende*	1000*th*.

Of The Auxiliary Verbs.

As all verbs, both regular and irregular, are inflected by auxiliary ones, these should be particularly attended to. The following occur in the Swedish language.

Att hafva, to have.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plural.
Jag hafver or *har*, I have.	*Wi hafva* or *ha*, we have.
Du hafver or *har*, thou hast.	*I hafven* or *han*, you have.
Han hafver or *har*, he has.	*De hafva* or *ha*, they have.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing.	Plural.
Jag hade, I had.	*Wi hade*, we had.
Du hade, thou hadst.	*I haden*, you had.
Han hade, he had.	*De hade*, they had.

Imperative Mode.

Haf, have.

Infinitive Mode.

Att hafva, to have.

Pret. Part. *haft*, had.

Obs. The optative form *hafvom*, let us have, is seldom used, and pret. part. *hafvande*, as signifying having, never.

Att vara, to be (esse).

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plural.
Jag är, I am.	*Wi äro*, we are.
Du är, thou art.	*I ären*, you are.
Han är, he is.	*De äro*, they are.

Imperfect Tense.

Jag var, I was.	*Wi voro*, we were.
Du var, thou wast.	*I voren*, you were.
Han var, he was.	*De voro*, they were.

Subjunctive Mode.

Jag vore, I were.	*Wi vore*, we were.
Du vore, thou wert.	*I voren*, you were.
Han vore, he were.	*De vore*, they were.

Optative Mode.

Vare jag, be I, or may I be, &c.	*Varom vi*, may we be.
Vare du.	*Varen I*, let us be, &c.
Vare han.	*Vare de.*

Imperfect Mode.

Var, be thou.

Infinitive Mode.

Pres. part. *Varande*, (obsolete) being.
Pret. part. *Varit*, been.

Att varda and *att blifva*, to be, become.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
Jag varder, I become,&c.	*Vi varda*, we become, &c.
Du varder.	*I varden.*
Han varder.	*De varda.*

Imperfect Tense.

Jag vardt, I became, &c.	*Vi vordo*, we became,&c.
Du vardt.	*I vorden.*
Han vardt.	*De vordo.*

Subjunctive Mode.

Jag vorde, (if) I became, &c.	*Vi vorde*, (if) we became, &c.
Du vorde.	*I vorden.*
Han vorde.	*De vorde.*

Optative Mode.

Varde jag, may I become, &c.	*Vardom vi*, may we become, &c.
Varde du.	*Varden I.*
Varde han.	*Varde de.*

Imperative Mode.

Vard, (obsolete,) become.
Låt honom varda, or *varde han, &c.* let him &c. become.

Infinitive Mood.

Att varda, to become.

Pres. act. part. *vardande*, (obsolete.)
Pret. act. part. (*caret.*)
Pres. pass. part. *vorden*, neut. *vordet.*

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
Jag blifver, (15) I become, &c.	*Vi blifva*, we become, &c.
Du blifver.	*I blifven.*
Han blifver.	*De blifva.*

Imperfect Tense.

Jag blef, I became, &c.	*Vi blefvo*, we became, &c.
Du blef.	*I blefven.*
Han blef.	*De blefvo.*

Subjunctive Mode.

Jag blefve, (if) I became, &c.	*Vi blefve*, (if) we became, &c.
Du blefve.	*I blefven.*
Han blefve.	*De blefve.*

(15.) *Jag blifver* and *jag varder* are translated *I be, I will be, I become, I grow*, according as the meaning of the sentence may require; as, *om jag blifver hemma*, if I be at home; *han varder kommande*, he will be coming; *han vardt stor*, he became great; *han blef fet*, he grew fat, &c. The verb *blifva* may also denote *to remain*, as, *jag blifver här*, I remain here; but practice will soon teach the different use and significations of these verbs.

Optative Mode.

Sing.	Plur.
Blifve jag! may I become, &c.	*Blifvom vi!* may we become, &c.
Blifve du!	*Blifven, I!*
Blifve han!	*Blifve de!*

Imperative Mode.

Blif, become.

Låt honom blifva, or *blifve han*, &c. let him &c. become.

Infinitive Mode.

Att blifva, to become.

Present act. part. *blifvande.*

Pret. act. part. *blifvit.*

Pres. pass. part. *blifven*, neut. *blifvet.*

Obs. a. The future tense of these and all other verbs is expressed by *skall*, as *Jag, Du, Han skall hafva, Vi skola, I skolen, De skola hafva.*

b. The conjunctive and potential modes have the following characteristics: *Jag må, Jag tör*, I may; *Jag måtte, Jag torde*, I might; *Jag kan, Jag kunde*, (of the verb *kunna*, to be able) *Jag måste*, I must; *Jag skulle*, I should; *Jag bör, Jag borde*, I ought, &c.

c. As the verb *att vilja* (*Jag vill, Jag ville*, I will, I would), indicates rather an absolute volition in the Swedish language, we use another when the case is not positive, viz. *lärer;* as, *Han lärer komma*, he will or may (probably) come. *Han vill komma* would be, he is inclined, or he wishes to come.

d. *Att göra*, to do, is a substitute verb in the Swedish language, used (as pronouns in similar cases for nouns) to avoid the repetition of the preceding verb; as, *skrifver du ?* do you write ? *Ja, det gör jag*, yes I do, instead of *Ja, jag skrifver*. But it is never put before other verbs as a sign of a tense. We cannot say *Jag gör gå, han gjorde se*, (I do go, he did see,) as *do* and *did* are used in the English.

Of the Regular Verbs.

All such verbs end in the infinitive mode with *a*, and may de divided into three (16) conjugations.
The 1st ends in the pres. tense in *ar*, in the imp. in *ade*,
The 2d——————————*er*, ————— *de*,
The 3d——————————*er*, ————— *te*,
as will appear from the following paradigms.

First Conjugation.

Att hata, to hate.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
Jag hatar, I hate, &c.	*Vi hata*, we hate, &c.
Du hatar.	*I haten.*
Han hatar.	*De hata.*

(16.) The Swedish language might well be said to have but one regular conjugation, considering that more than three fourths of the verbs are inflected after the *first*, and that a great number, which now have *de* and *te* in the imperfect tense, were formerly there ended in *de*.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
Jag hatade, I hated, &c.	*Vi hatade*, we hated, &c.
Du hatade.	*I hataden.*
Han hatade.	*De hatade.*

Perfect Tense.

Jag hafver hatat, I have hated.

Pluperfect Tense.

Jag hade hatat, I had hated.

Future Tense.

Jag skall hata, I shall hate.

Potential Mode.

Sing.	Plur.
Jag må hata, I may hate.	*Vi måga* or *må hata.*
Du må hata.	*I mågen* or *må hata.*
Han må hata.	*De måga* or *må hata.*
Jag måtte hata or *hafva hatat*, I might hate or have hated.	
Jag måste hata or *hafva hatat*, I must &c.	
Jag skulle hata, or *hafva hatat*, I should, &c.	
Jag kan hata, I can hate.	*Vi kunna hata.*
Du kan hata.	*I kunnen hata.*
Han kan hata.	*De kunna hata.*

Sing.	Plur.
Jag kunde hata, I could hate.	*Vi kunde hata*, we could hate.
Du kunde hata.	*I kunden hata.*
Han kunde hata.	*De kunde hata.*

Optative Mode.

Hate jag! may I hate, &c.	*Hatom vi!* may we hate.
Hate du!	*Haten I!*
Hate han!	*Hate de!*

Imperative Mode.

Hata du, hate thou.
Låt honom hata, or *hate han*, *låtom oss hata.*
Haten I. (17)
Låt dem hata.

Infinitive Mode.

Att hata, to hate.
Pres. part. *hatande*, hating.
Pret. part. *hatat*, hated.

The Active verbs are formed into Passives by the addition of an *s*, in the following manner:

Att hatas, to be hated.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
Jag hatas, I am hated.	*Vi hatas*, we are hated.
Du hatas.	*I hatens.*
Han hatas.	*De hatas.*

(17.) The termination of *er*, as *hater*, *älsker*, *beder*, is an obsolete form and only used in old writings.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
Jag hatades, I was hated. ([18])	*Vi hatades*, we were hated.
Du hatades.	*I hatades.*
Han hatades.	*De hatades.*

Perf. *Jag hafver hatats*, I have been hated.
Pluperf. *Jag hade hatats*, I had been hated.
Future. *Jag skall hatas*, I shall be hated.

Potential Mode.

Jag må hatas, I may be hated.
Jag måtte hatas, I might be hated.
Jag skulle hatas, I should be hated.
Jag måste hatas, I must be hated.

Optative Mode.

Må or *måtte jag, du, han, &c. hatas*, may or might, &c.

Imperative Mode.

Låt mig, dig, honom, &c. hatas, let me, &c.

(18.) The persons of the passive verbs, in the present and imperfect tenses, are not distinguished by their terminations, as those of the active, (In this conjugation even the singular and plural numbers are alike.) The regular form of the second person in plural occurs however, as *I hatens*, *I hatadens;* but then it does not strictly mean, you are or were hated, but rather, you hate or hated each other. The same does the optative (regular) form *hatoms*, *hatens* indicate, as *hatens I!* may you hate one another; and it is therefore generally expressed by *må*, or *måtte*, as *må jag hatas!* may I be hated! *måtte jag höras!* O that I might be heard! The others, as well as *I hatens* and *I hatadens*, seem to be reciprocal forms.

Infinitive Mode.

Att hatas, to be hated,

Pres. part. (19) *hatad*, neut. *hatadt*, hated.

Pret. part. *hatats*, been hated.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Att värma, to warm.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
Jag värmer, I warm, &c.	*Vi värma*, we warm. &c.
Du värmer.	*I värmen.*
Han värmer.	*De värma.*

Imperfect Tense.

Jag värmde, I warmed.	*Vi värmde*, we warmed.
Du värmde.	*I värmden*
Han värmde.	*De värmde.*

Pf. *Jag hafver värmt*, I have warmed.

Pluperf. *Jag hade värmt*, I had warmed.

Fut. *Jag skall värma*, I shall warm.

(19.) This participle in all verbs belonging to this conjugation is (as present participles in general) also used as an adjective, but suffers no inflection in the degrees of comparison, which are distinguished by *mer, mindre, mest, minst.* Observe here also, that the *present active participle* sometimes appears in the passive form, as *hatandes;* but as it still, when used absolute, retains an active signification, it cannot with propriety be called a passive participle. I would rather give it the name of an Active *Gerund;* but when it has before it the preposition *till* (to), as *det är till fruktandes*, it is to be feared, I would, as it then has a passive sense, call it a Passive *Gerund;* but these two forms seldom occur.

Optative Mode.

Sing.	Plur.
Värme jag! may I warm.	*Värmom vi!* may we warm.
Värme du!	*Värmen I.*
Värme han!	*Värme de!*

Imperative Mode.

Värm du, warm thou.	*Låtom oss värma.*
Låt honom värma.	*Värmen I.*
	Låt dem värma.

Infinitive Mode.

Att värma, to warm.

Pres. part. *värmande*, warming.

Pret. part. *värmt*, warmed.

The Passive. *Att värmas*, to be warmed.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
Jag värmes, I am warmed, &c.	*Vi värmas*, we were warmed, &c.
Du värmes.	*I värmens.*
Han värmes.	*De värmas.*

Perf. *Jag hafver värmts*, I have been warmed.

Pluperf. *Jag hade värmts.*

Fut. *Jag skall värmas.*

Imperfect Tense.

Jag värmdes, I was warmed, &c.	*Vi värmdes*, we were warmed, &c.
Du värmdes.	*I värmdens.*
Han värmdes.	*De värmdes.*

Perf. *Jag må värmas,* I may be warmed.
Pluperf. *Jag måtte värmas,* I might be warmed.
Fut. *Jag skulle värmas,* I should be warmed.

Optative Mode.

Må or *måtte jag, &c. värmas!* may, &c.

Imperative Mode.

Låt mig, dig, honom, &c. värmas.

Infinitive Mode.

Att värmas.

Pres. part. *värmd,* neut. *värmdt,* warmed.
Pret. part. *värmts,* been warmed.

THIRD CONGUGATION.

Att söka, to seek.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
Jag söker, I seek, &c.	*Vi söka,* we seek, &c.
Du söker.	*I söken.*
Han söker.	*De söka.*

Imperfect Tense.

Jag sökte, I sought, &c.	*Vi sökte,* we sought, &c.
Du sökte.	*I sökten.*
Han sökte.	*De sökte.*

Perf. *Jag hafver sökt.* I have, &c.
Pperf. *Jag hade sökt.*

Optative Mode.

Sing.	Plur.
Söke jag, may I seek, &c.	*Sökom vi*, may we seek, &c.
Söke du.	*Söken I.*
Söke han.	*Söke de.*

Imperative Mode.

Sök du, seek thou.	*Låtom oss söka.*
Låt honom söka.	*Söken I.*
	Låt dem söka.

Infinitive Mode.

Att söka.

Pres. p. *sökande*, seeking.
Pret. p. *sökt*, sought.

The Passive. *Att sökas*, to be sought.

Present Tense.

Jag sökes, I am sought, &c.	*Vi sökas*, we are sought, &c.
Du sökes.	*I sökens.*
Han sökes.	*De sökas.*

Imperfect Tense.

Jag söktes, I was sought, &c.	*Vi söktes*, we were sought &c.
Du söktes.	*I söktens.*
Han söktes.	*De söktes.*

Perf. *Jag hafver sökts.*
Pluperf. *Jag hade sökts.*

Perf. *Jag skall sökas.*
Pluperf. *Jag må sökas.*

Optative Mode.

Må or *måtte jag sökas, &c.*

Imperative Mode.

Låt mig, dig, honom, &c. sökas.

Infinitive Mode.

Att sökas, to be sought.
Present part. *sökt* sought.
Preter. part. *sökts*, been sought.

Of the Demi-Passives.

Verbs in the Swedish language that have a passive termination and either an active or a neuter signification, I call Demi-Passives. Such are of
The First Conjugation (20) *Att hoppas*, to hope.
The Second ———— *Att trifvas*, to thrive.
The Third ———— *Att synas*, to appear.

Obs.—These are all inflected as Passives; *but not* being passive in signification, they have only the Active Participles, which however are constructed as passive with an *s*, as *hoppandes*, *hoppats*; *synandes*, *synts*. We cannot say *hoppad*, *synt*, which would be the Passive Participles.

(20.) Of these the same observation may be made as of the verbs of the *first* conjugation, viz. that their number greatly exceeds the rest.

Of the Irregular Verbs.

Of these there is a considerable number in the Swedish as well as in other languages. To bring them all under certain classes would be altogether impossible, without extending the number of classes too far, as many of them would constitute a class of their own. I will therefore content myself with examining those of the principal orders only, and briefly mention the rest.

First Class.

Att finna, to find.

Verbs of this class end the present tense in *er*, as *Jag springer*, I run: change the vowel into *a* and become monosyllabic in the imperfect, *Jag sprang*, I ran, and end the active preterite participle in *it*, after changing the vowel into *u*, *sprungit*, run, and the pressent passive participle in *en* neut. *et*, *sprungen*, *sprunget*, run. These seem to bear the greatest proportion to the rest. *Simma*, swim; *Brista*, burst; *Brinna*, burn; *Vinna*, win; *Skära*, cut; *Stjäla*, steal; (imperf. *stal*, part. *stulit*, *stulen*, n. *stulet*), *Bära*, bear; *Sticka*, sting, &c. are all of this class, and are inflected as follows:

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
Jag finner, I find, &c.	*Vi finna*, we find, &c.
Du finner.	*I finnen.*
Han finner.	*De finna.*

Imperfect Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
Jag fann, I found, &c.	*Vi funno*, we found, &c.
Du fann.	*I funnen.*
Han fann.	*De funno.*

Perf. *Jag hafver funnit.*
Pluperf. *Jag hade funnit.*
Fut. *Jag skall finna.*

Potent. Mode.

Jag må, måtte, skulle, måste, &c. finna.

Optative Mode.

Finne Jag! may I find, &c.	*Finnom vi!* may we find, &c.
Finne du!	*Finnen I!*
Finne han!	*Finne de!*

Imperative Mode.

Finn du, find thou.	*Låtom oss finna.*
Låt honom finna.	*Finnen I.*
	Låt dem finna.

Infinitive Mode.

Att finna, to find.

Pres. part. *finnande*, finding.
Pret. part. *funnit*, found.

Obs.—Verbs of this class, that bear to be passively explained, are also inflected as such, whilst those that are neuter (ex. gr. *brista, brinna*) do not admit

of a passive inflection, except in the present participle, which they seem to have in common with all the rest. Thus we hear it said *Isen är brusten*, the ice is burst; *huset är nedbrunnet*, the house is burnt down, &c.

The Passive. *Att finnas*, to be found.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
Jag finnes, I am found, &c.	*Vi finnas*, we are found, &c.
Du finnes.	*I finnens.*
Han finnes.	*De finnas.*

Imperfect Tense.

Jag fanns, I was found, &c.	*Vi funnos*, we were found, &c.
Du fanns.	*I funnens.*
Han fanns.	*De funnos.*

Perf. *Jag hafver funnits*, I have been found, &c.
Pluperf. *Jag hade funnits.*
Future. *Jag skall finnas.*

Potential Mode.

Jag må, måtte, skulle, måste, kan, kunde, &c. *finnas.*

Optative Mode.

Må or *måtte jag*, *&c. finnas.*

(The regular form)

Sing.	Plur.
Finnes jag! may I be found.	*Finnoms vi!* may I be found.
Finnes du!	*Finnens I!* (21)
Finnes han!	*Finnes de!*

Imperative Mode.

Låt, mig, dig, honom, &c. finnas

Infinitive Mode.

Att finnas.

Pres. part. *funnen* neut. *funnet, found.*

Pret. part. *funnits*, been found.

Second Class.

Att Bita, to bite.

Verbs of this class end the present tense as those of the first, *Jag biter*, I bite: change the vowel into *e*, and become monosyllabic in the imperfect, *Jag bet*, I bit: end the active pret. participle in *it*, *bitit*, bit, and the present passive participle in *en*, neut. *et*, *biten*, *bitet*, bitten. These are inflected after the preceding paradigm, with this difference, that the original vowel (or that of the root, which in *bita* is *i*) is never changed into *u*, as it is in those of the first class; thus in the imperfect plural we say *beto*, not *buto*, and

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(21.) The second person plural of the present and imperfect tenses, and the 1st and 2d plural of the optative mode, which in regular passives are rather reciprocal, are not strictly so in the irregular, where consequently the above inflections appear to be used with propriety.

in the preterit participle *bitit*, not *butit*. *Skrifva* write (*skref*, wrote; *skrifvit*, *skrifven*, *skrifvet*, written) *drifva*, drive; *rida*, ride; *gråta*, weep; *klifva*, climb; *vrida* writhe, (and others to a considerable number) are all of this class.

Obs.—Besides these two principal classes, that change the vowel in the imperfect tense into *a* and *e*, there are others that change it into *o*, *å*, or *ö*; but of these I shall make no separate classes, their number being but small. The following may serve for examples.

1st. Such as change the vowel into *u* (like those of the first class) in the participles.

Infinit Mode.	Imp. T.	Pret. act. part.	Pres. pass. part.
Svära, to swear.	*svor*,	*svurit*,	*svuren*. n. *svuret*.
Frysa, to freeze.	*frös*,	*frusit*,	*frusen*, n. *fruset*.
Skjuta, to shoot.	*sköt*,	*skjutit*,	*skjuten*, n. *skjutet*.
Knyta, to knit.	*knöt*,	*knutit*,	*knuten*, n. *knutet*.

Obs.—Those that have *ö* in the imperfect tense differ from the first class, in not changing that *ö* into *u* in plural, as *Jag*, *du*, *han frös*, *Vi fröso*, *I frösen*, *De fröso*, not *fruso*, *frusen*, *fruso*.

2dly. Such as are like those of the Second Class.

Infinit M.	Imp.T.	Pt.a.p.	Pres. pass. part.
Draga, to draw.	*drog*,	*dragit*,	*dragen*, n. *draget*.
Taga, to take.	*tog*,	*tagit*,	*tagen*, n. *taget*.
Äta, to eat.	*åt*,	*ätit*,	*äten*, n. *ätet*.
Hålla, to hold.	*höll*	*hållit*,	*hållen*, n. *hållet*.

Third Class.

Att see, to see.

Monosyllabic verbs (22) that remain so both in the imperfect tense (in which the vowel is changed) and the preterite participle, belong to this class. They all end, as verbs in general, with a vowel, and form the present active tense by adding an *r* to the infinitive mode; as *Jag ser*, I see; and the passive (if they can be so expressed) by adding an *s*, as *Jag ses*, I am seen. The present passive participle, which in verbs of the two preceding classes is ended with *en*, neut. *et*; these end with *dd*, neut. *dt*: *sedd*, n. *sedt*, seen, and in the plural number of the imperfect tense, they do not change the vowel, but retain it as those of the second class.

Infin. M.	Imperf. Tense.	Pt. a. p.	Pres. pass.part.
Se, see.	*såg*, pl. *sågo*,	*sett*.	*sedd*, neut. *sedt*.
Gå, go.	*gick*, pl. *gingo*,	*gått*.	
Få, get.	*fick*, pl. *fingo*,	*fått*.	
Stå, stand.	*stod*, pl. *stodo*,	*stått*.	
Le, smile.	*log*, pl. *logo*,	*lett*.	

Obs. a. The present active participle, which in other verbs is formed by adding *nde* to the infinitive mode, these form by adding *ende*, as se*ende*, seeing; gå*ende*, going, &c.

(22.) Some of these belong to the second Regular Conjugation, and are distinguished by the termination *de* being added to the infinitive mode to make the imperfect tense, when the letter *d* is always doubled, as *att så*, to sow; imperf. *sådde*, not *såde*.

b. The imperfect plurals of *gå* and *få*, (*gingo*, *fingo*) euphony seems to have introduced instead of *gicko*, *ficko*, after the German *ging*.

c. The present passive participle of *gå*, *få*, *stå*, *le*, (*gådd*, n. *gådt ; fådd*, n. *fådt ; ståd*, n. *stådt ; ledd*, n. *ledt*) I have not expressed above, as not generally used. They occur, however, sometimes either singly or compounded. Thus we will hear it said *det är* fådt *för godt köp*, it is got at a low price ; *straffet är utstådt*, the punishment is over (stood out) ; *han är åtledd* or *ledd åt*, he is laughed at.

Fourth Class.

Under this head I include all the rest of the irregular verbs, whatever be their anomaly. The undermentioned are such as occur most frequently, and may serve for examples. Some of them being real actives are also passively inflected. Thus, for instance, *att lägga*, *sätta* and *bedja* have a passive infinitive, *att läggas*, *sättas*, *bedjas*, as well as other inflections, which practice must teach. I here only give the Infinitive mood, the Present and Imperfect tenses and the Preterite Active Participle.

Inf. mode.	Pres. tense.	Imperf. tense.	Pret. act. part.
Att Bedja, to beg.	*Jag beder*, or *ber*.	*Jag bad*,	*bedit or bedt.*

Inf. mode.	Pres. tense.	Imp. tense.	Pret. act. part.
Att Bjuda, to bid.	*Jag bjuder,*	*Jag bjöd,*	*bjudit.*
Att Bringa, to bring.	*Jag bringar,*	*Jag bragte,*	*bragt.*
Att Böra,	*Jag bör,* I ought,	*Jag borde,*	*bort.*
Att Heta, to be called.	*Jag heter,* (23)	*Jag hette,*	*hetat.*
Att Komma, to come.	*Jag kommer,*	*Jag kom,*	*kommit.*
Att Kunna, to be able.	*Jag kan,*	*Jag kunde,*	*kunnat.*
Att Ligga, to lie.	*Jag ligger,*	*Jag låg,*	*legat.*
Att Lägga, to lay.	*Jag lägger,*	*Jag lade,*	*lagt.*
Att Sitta, to sit.	*Jag sitter,*	*Jag satt,*	*setat* or *suttit.*
Att Sjunga, to sing.	*Jag sjunger,*	*Jag sjöng,*	*sjungit.*
Att Sjunka, to sink.	*Jag sjunker,*	*Jag sjönk,* (24)	*sjunkit.*
Att Sätta, to set.	*Jag sätter,*	*Jag satte,*	*satt.*

(23.) *Jag heter Anders,* my name is Andrew; *hvad heter det?* what is it called?

(24.) The imperfect tense of *sjunga* and *sjunka* (as well as the participles) appears sometimes without the j, as *söng, sönk; sungen, sunken.*

Inf. mode.	Pres tense.	Imp. tense.	Pret. act. part.
Att Veta, to know.	*Jag vet,*	*Jag visste,*	*vetat.*
Att Vilja, to will.	*Jag vill,*	*Jag ville,*	*velat.*
Att Vexa, to grow.	*Jag vexer,*	*Jag vexte,*	*vext* or *vuxit.*

Of the Demi-Passives there are also a few irregular, which may be referred to this class, as

Infin. mode.	Pres. tense.	Imp. tense.	Pret part.
Att Vederfaras, to befal.	*Det vederfares,*	*vederfors,*	*vederfarits.*
Att Förgås, to perish.	*Jag förgås,*	*förgicks,*	*förgåtts.*
Att Omgås, to hold intercourse with.	*Jag omgås,*	*omgicks,*	*omgåtts.*
Att Brås (på) to take after, to resemble.	*Jag brås,*	*bråddes,*	*brått.*

Exercises on the VERBS.

The learner should endeavour to translate the following constructions into English, as in understanding a language, and correctly speaking the same, much depends on being well acquainted with the different forms and inflections of the verbs.

Jag har varit. Du har blifvit. Han skall blifva. De skulle hafva. De skola hafva. Du måste vara. (Om) vi hade haft. Du blir stor. De vordo glada. Han skulle hafva varit här, om ej. Han borde hafva varit här nu. Du måste varda hatad. Du måste vara hatad. Jag kan bli förtretad. Du må vara glad. Du måtte vara glad. Barnet har blifvit bortskämdt. Det är blifvit bortskämdt. Jag skulle hafva hatat henne, om ej. Gifve Gud (att) jag kunnat göra det. Jag tör (torde) komma. Jag trodde att man torde hafva glömt detta. Tör hända. Jag hatas och fruktas. Wi hatades. De skulle hafva hatats, om. Barnet vardt hatadt. Rummet blef värmdt. Blifve du god! Söke han oss! Hafvom mod att! Var god och gör det. Kunde det finnas? Har du funnit det? Har det blifvit funnet? Det har funnits. Måtte han varda funnen. De befunnos lyckliga. Skrifve de först till mig! Brefvet blef skrifvet i går. Han har skrifvit mig till. Jag borde hafva satt mig. Jag skulle hafva suttit hos dig, om ej. Blif sittande. Låt (låtom) oss göra det. Han lät oss se det. Förlåtom våra fiender. Förlåte den ene den andre. Älsken edra ovänner. Man skride till omröstning, och utrope honom till Konung. Jag skulle hafva förgåtts i mitt elände, om ej. Du hade varit förgången, om. De förgingos alla. O, att de visa vore, och betänkte sin frid! Han omgicks med mig. Wi omgingos alla dagar. Han brås på sin far. Han skulle hafva bråtts på sin mor. Ehvad du månde heta.

Of the PARTICLES.

The Particles are commonly admitted to be of four kinds, viz. Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions and Interjections.

An Adverb is a part of speech joined to other words to express the quality or circumstances of them; and as these vary, the adverbs of course are of different kinds. Some have relations to *time*, others to *place*, *probability*, *doubt*, *quantity*, &c. as *nu*, now; *hemma*, at home; *här*, here; *troligen*, probably; *om*, if; *mycket*, much, &c.

Of the adverbs a few admit of comparison, as *ofta*, often, *oftare*, *oftast*; *fort*, quickly, *fortare*, *fortast*.

When adjectives are used as adverbs (and many of them are) they appear always in the neuter gender, as *naturligt*, naturally; *högt*, highly; *hastigt*, hastily; and sometimes adverbs are formed from them by adding *ligen*, as *högligen*, *storligen*. If the adjectives end with *lig*, (as *naturlig*) only *en* is added, as *naturligen*, *skamligen*.

Conjunctions join words and sentences together, as *och*, and; *ock*, also; *nemligen*, namely; *men*, but; *eller*, or; *antingen*, either; *hvarken*, neither; *ty*, for; *ehuru*, although, &c.

The prepositions are words set before nouns or pronouns, to express the relations of persons, places and things to each other, as *Jag bör gå* till *honom*, I ought to go *to* him. Such are *under*, under; *öfver*,

over ; *på*, *uppå*, on or upon ; *efter*, after ; *från*, from ; *i*, *uti*, in, &c.

Of the Interjections, or words that express any sudden emotion of the mind, from the sensation either of pleasure or pain, the following are the most common : *O! ack!* O ! alas ! (exclamation of despair,&c.) *hu!* (of horror) *aj* ! (of pain) *si!* lo ! *ve!* wo ! *hå!* ho ! *fy !* fie, &c.

THE SYNTAX. (a)

The common SWEDISH ALPHABET.

As many Swedish books are printed with these letters, the learner should make himself well acquainted with them, so as to be able to know them distinctly, whenever they occur.

The CAPITAL LETTERS.

𝔄	A	𝔏	L	𝔙	V
𝔅	B	𝔐	M	𝔚	W
ℭ	C	𝔑	N	𝔛	X
𝔇	D	𝔒	O	𝔜	Y
𝔈	E	𝔓	P	ℨ	Z
𝔉	F	𝔔	Q	Å̊	Å
𝔊	G	𝔯	R	Ä̈	Ä
ℌ	H	𝔖	S	Ö̈	Ö
ℑ	I	𝔗	T		
𝔎	K	𝔘	U		

(a) Taking for granted (as I have done throughout this work) that the reader knows the grammar of his own language, I deem it superfluous to be minute on this head; and consequently passing over such rules as the two languages acknowledge in common, I will here only state some material points in which they disagree, and occasionally hint at such singularities, as, without an explanation, would be difficult for a beginner.

The Small and Compounded Letters.

a	a	p	p	ch	ch
b	b	q	q	ck	ck
c	c	r	r	ff	ff
d	d	ſ	ſ	ffi	ffi
e	e	s	s	ffl	ffl
f	f	t	t	fi	fi
g	g	u	u	fl	fl
h	h	v	v	ll	ll
i	i	w	w	ſi	ſi
j	j	x	x	ſl	ſl
k	k	y	y	ff	ff
l	l	z	z	ß	fs
m	m	å	å	ſt	ſt
n	n	ä	ä	ʒ	tz
o	o	ö	ö		

For the sounds of the different letters I refer the learner to the beginning of this work. The order they here stand in is that of the Swedish Alphabet. The compounded letters are added, that, when seen separately, they may be the better distinguished in reading.

On Pronunciation.

When the Alphabet is known, the changeable consonants and their different sounds before the *hard* and the *soft* vowels should be carefully attented to, as upon this chiefly a correct pronunciation depends, and in order to acquire it, the root of the word must be examined, for just as the sounds of these consonants is there heard, so it remains through all inflections. Thus, for instance, g in *ring* retains it original sound (the same as *g* in the English word *ring*) both in the plural number *ringar*, and with the definite article *ringen : g* in *tänger*, tongs, has the same sound as in the singular *tång : k* in *söker* the same as in the infinitive mode *söka : sk* in *asken* the same as in *ask*, box, &c.; *for these* (*ar, en, er*) *are only nominal or verbal terminations, which, as they do not belong to the same syllable as the changeable consonants, have no influence on their sound;* but if the vowel of the *radix* be changed into another, (as is often the case in the irregular verbs) then the sound of these consonants changes at the same time; for instance, *sk* in *skära*, to cut, has a soft sound, but in the imperfect tense *skar* it becomes hard, as *ä* is there changed into *a*.

In a few words, adopted from the French, *ch* retains its foreign sound, as *charm*, *chocolad*, pronounce, sharm, shocklad. The same do *g* and *j* in *geni*, *jurnal*, &c. pronounce, sheynee, surenawl.

Obs. Foreign words were formerly spelt as in those

languages from which they were borrowed; but we now conform the spelling to the genius of our own; thus we write *Kusin*, *Mamsell*, *Löjtnant*, instead of Cousin, Mademoiselle, Lieutenant, &c.

As the sound of *g k* and *sk* becomes hard before the hard vowels, we find a *j* added when they require a soft sound: *g* in *göra*, for instance, would in the imperfect tense lose its soft sound before the hard *o*, if *j* was not inserted. We therefore write *gjorde*, because we pronounce it so (b). In the same manner *j* is added after *t* in *tjusning*, spell, enchantment; and after *sk* in *skjuta*, to shoot; *skjorta*, shirt, &c.

Again, when *j* is found in a word before a hard vowel, (whereby the changeable consonants get a soft sound) it is generally left out as superfluous when a soft vowel follows. Thus we write the imperfect tense of the verb *skjuta*, *sköt*, not *skjöt*, because *sk* before *ö* by itself sounds as *skj*, or as the English *sh*.

When a word, that is not monosyllabic, ends with a vowel, we may generally conclude that such vowels constitute either a nominal or verbal termination. Thus we should properly spell *böna*, bean, *bön-a*, *yx-a*, axe; *pål-e*, pole; *fiend-e*, fiend; *törn-e*, thorn; *hjert-a*, heart; *hammar-e*, hammer; and the infini-

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(b.) Some spell for the same reason *menniska*, (human being, man or woman), plur. *menniskor* with a *j*, *menniskja*, *menniskjor*, which mode of spelling, as it is consonant with the present genius of the language, I would prefer, if the best authority had not long admitted this word to be an exception.

tive mode of the verbs thus: *äsk-a*, to ask; *värm-a*, to warm; *sätt-a*, to set; *sök-a*, to seek; *sitt-a*, to sit; *drag-a*, to draw, &c. This appears quite clear when we observe how the same words are written in the other dialects of the old Gothic language, and the examples I have here given may partly serve to prove how nearly allied the Swedish is to the English, as also, that the final vowel is only a modification of the original word, or as I have called it before, a nominal or verbal termination; but what proves this still more is, that the changeable consonants, when placed before such terminations, do not alter their sound, but retain it the same as in the original word; and thus we see the reason, why *g*, *k*, and *sk*, when followed by *e*, (or any other of the soft vowels) often have a hard sound, as in *båge*, bow; *märke*, mark; *buske*, bush, not *bågje*, *märkje*, *buskje*, because the word originally is *båg-e*, *märk-e*, *busk-e*, and not *bå-ge*, *mär-ke*, *bu-ske*. (c.)

What has here been said of the final vowels, relates also to the other nominal or verbal terminations. In Verbs the following occur with a soft vowel: *e*, *it*,

(c) It is usual, in dividing words, to begin a syllable with a consonant, and thus to spell *ha-ta* (for *hat-a*) *ma-ta*, (for *mat-a*) *gå-ta* (for *gåt-a*); *äl-ska* (for *älsk-a*); but that this, though sanctioned by old custom, is wrong, will be apparent by uniting these words to others, as *hat-full*, *mat-lust*, *gåt-lik*, *älsk-värd*. Attention to the original or fundamental way of spelling will account for many specious anomalies in the pronunciation of the soft vowels, when united to *g* and *k*. Thus *Helg-else*, *eg-en*, *ing-en*, *bak-else*, *brygg-eri*, *dyk-eri*, *fisk-eri*, *nag-el*, *musk-el*, *trog-en*, *snik-en*, *krok-ig*, *busk-ig*, *krig-isk*, *grek-isk*, &c. will be properly pronounced, when spelt as above.

en, *et*, *its*, as in the word *drag-a*, to draw; *drag-e* (the optative mode); *dragit*, (pret. act. partic.); *dragen*, *draget*, *dragits* (the passive participles); and consequently we do not read *dragje*, *dragjit*, *dragjen*, *dragjet*, *dragjits*, but pronounce the *g* as in *draga*.

On the Accentuation of the words, the following general rule should be attended to.

Monosyllabic words, ending with a double consonant, or with a consonant that has a double sound, or with two consonants, of which the former sounds double, are pronounced *short*, as *all*, *hatt*, *aj*, *vax*, *som*, *verk*, *vext*; the others, as well as those ending with a vowel, *long*, as, *ek*, oak; *tog*, took; *gå*, go; *se*, see.

Obs.—The addition of *t* in the neuter gender does not make the adjective sound short. Thus we pronounce *fult* not *fullt* of *ful*, ugly; *sent* not *sennt*, of *sen*, late; but if the adjective ends with *d* or *t*, it is pronounced *short*, as otherwise the *t* of the neuter gender could not distinctly be heard, as *gladt*, *fett*, of *glad*; *fet*, fat.

Words consisting of two syllables, have the accent on the first (d). Thus, for instance, the *a* final

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(d.) Except. 1.) All words beginning with the inseparable particle *be* as *bestå*, to consist; *begå*, to commit, which have the accent, on the last.

2) Nouns (and these are very few) ending in *as* and *os*, as *kalas*, banquet; *matros*, sailor; have always the accent on those syllables, and retain it so through all inflections.

3) Words adopted from foreign languages (as also nominal noun-

in all verbs is *short*, as in *hata*, *söka*, *springa*. And where the accent is in the root, there it remains in the inflections. *Hātade*, *hātande*, *pēnningar*, have the first syllable *long*, because it is so in *hāta* and *pēnning*.

Words, consisting of three syllables, have also the accent on the first (e), as *skräddare*, tailor; *fiende*, enemy; *vettenskap*, science, &c.

Words, consisting of more than three syllables,

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ending with *an* and *in)* have all the accent on the last, as in *fatal*, *planet*, *pistol*, *parti*, *Spartan*, *citron*, *pultron*, *fason*, *palats*, *damask*.

4) Words beginning with *för*, and deriving their signification chiefly from that proposition, as *förman*, foreman; *fördom*, prejudice, &c. have the accent on the first syllable. But when *för* has no decided signification, (as when it answers to *for* in the English) it is never accentuated; thus in *förgås*, to perish; *förstå* to understand, the stress must be laid on *å*. This observation relates also to words of more than two syllables. In *försaka*, to forsake; *förgäta*, to forget; *försvära*, to forswear, &c. *för* is not accentuated, but in *förmiddag*, forenoon, *förberedelse*, preparation, &c. it is so for the reason assigned.

(e.) Except. 1. All such nouns ending in *i*, which have the accent on the last, as *fiskeri*, *industri*, *bryggeri*, *&c.*

2) All nouns ending with *inna* accentuate the last syllable but one, as *värdinna*, hostess; *herdinna*, shepherdess. The same do those in *ska*, of foreign origin, *Majorska*, Mayoress, &c.

3) Verbs ending in *era*, and nouns derived from them, in which the letters *er* are retained, do also accentuate the last syllable but one, as *spatsera*, to take a walk; *plantera*, to plant; *plantering*, plantation, &c.

4) Words beginning with the inseparable particle *be* have always the accent on the next syllable to it, as *begynna*, to begin; *besöka*, to visit; *besinna*, to consider, &c. Also in words consisting of more than three syllables, as *besökare*, custom-house officer; *befallande*, commander, &c.

are variously accentuated. In general it may be remarked that they have the accent as much forward as possible. Thus the words *kōnungarne*, *pēnningarne*, *hērtigdöme*, *jōrdbäfning*, have it on the *first:* the same have all, beginning with a preposition or particle (except *be* and *för)*, as *genomvandra*, to pervade; *mellankomma*, to intervene; *anförare*, leader, &c.; but if they be lengthened through inflections, as *genomvandrande*, *mellankommande*, the first syllable both of the prepositions and of the original word becomes *long*, which is the case also in other compounded words, as in *andakts-öfning*, devotion; *verk-stad*, workshop; *icke-dessmindre*, nevertheless, &c.

Obs.—Words ending with *i* and *inna*, as also verbs in *era* and their derivatives, have the accent as stated in the note (e), as *akademī*, *älskarinna*, female lover; *adressēra*, to address; *accentuēring*, accentuation, &c.

On the Nouns.

In stating the genders of the different declensions it ought to be observed, that words, adopted from foreign languages, often (chiefly in the third declension) make an exception; thus *humör*, *kapell*, *koncept*, *lasarett*, *mirakel*, *recept; vin*, &c. are all neuter, although, when inflected in plural, they terminate in *er;* but the greatest part of them do belong to the fifth declension. We may say with propriety *ett*

kapell, one chapel, and *många kapell*, many chapels, *ett magasin*, one warehouse, *and hundra magasin*, a hundred warehouses.

Some substantives have a feminine termination *inna*, as *Friherre*, Baron; *Friherrina*, Baroness; *älskare*, lover; *älskarinna; Doktor, Doktorinna.* Others end their feminines with *ska*, as *Krögare*, publican, *Krögerska; Major, Majorska.*

A few monosyllabic nouns admit of an emphatical genitive case in the definite state, as *lifsens*, of the life; *dödsens*, of the death, instead of *lifvets*, *dödens*, which, used with discretion, adds both energy and beauty to a sentence.

The termination *om*, with which often the dative and ablative cases formerly appeared, as *af Fadrenom*, from the father, is now, with very few exceptions, totally laid aside.

If nouns of the fourth declension admit of the definite article in plural (a few do not) they only add *a* (not *na*), as they terminate with *n*; thus we write *klädena*, (of *kläde*, cloth, plur. *kläden*) not *klädenna &c.*

When nouns of the fifth declension, ending in *are*, are put in the definite state, they are inflected after the second (to which declension I would have referred them but for their being the same in singular and plural). The reason for it is this: They seem to have a double singular, one with and one without the *e* final, of which the former is used, when the word stands absolute; the latter, when it is joined to ano-

ther noun, or to a proper name, as *fiskare*, fisherman; *fiskarbåt*, fishing boat; *skräddare*, tailor, *skräddar* LANT, Lant, the tailor. They follow in this the same rule as other uncompounded nouns ending with *e*; thus we say *en Herre*, a Gentleman, but *Herr* LANT, Mr. Lant. Now the plural number, if inflected after the absolute singular form *fiskar*, *skräddar*, must of course be *fiskrar*, *skräddrar*, and def. *fiskrarne*, *skräddrarne*, which last is commonly used in speaking, but the indefinite state in plural is the same as that of the singular, as *en fiskare*, *många fiskare*. A few indeed such as *hammare*, hammer, and *kammare*, chamber, appeared formerly in the absolute singular form *hammar*, *kammar*, the indef. plur. of which, or *hamrar*, *kamrar*, is still used, as well as the definite, *hamrarne*, *kamrarne*.

Observe however that among these nouns there are some that, for the sake of euphony, do not bear to be inflected as we now have stated. Such are, for instance, all those in which there are two *r*, as *bärare*, a porter; *körare*, driver, &c. These throw away the *e* final, and add *ne* in the definite state in plural, as *bärarne*, *körarne*. And indeed this mode of inflection is now become the general rule with all these nouns, with the exception of such only as without the former inflection could not easily be distinguished from other words of a different meaning. Ex. gr. The indifinite plural of *fisk*, fish, is *fiskar*, and the definite of course *fiskarne*, which might be mistaken for the definite plural of *fiskare*, fishermen,

which therefore is *fiskrarne*, not *fiskarne*. Formerly these nouns frequently appeared with the full construction, (viz. with the addition of *ne* or *na*, without contraction) to make them definite in plural; but now the termination *ena* seems to be carefully avoided, and when of such words as *klaffare*, backbiter; *dansare*, dancer, &c. the definite state in plural is required, instead of saying *klaffarne* (which might be the definite plural of *klaff*, flap) *klaffrarne*, (which sounds rather hard) or *klaffarena*, *dansarne*, *dansrarne* or *dansarena*, we commonly express ourselves by a different word.

A few nouns have a double termination in plural, when the gender of the word must tell which is the original and to what declension they should properly be referred; thus *Bräde* (*ett*) board, has in plural *bräden* and *bräder*, and must be referred to the fourth declension. *Tyg* (*ett*) stuff, plur. *tyg* and *tyger* to the fifth, &c.

Nouns ending with *s* and *x* do not admit of the addition of *s* in the indefinite genitive case, as *is*, ice; *prins*, prince; *vax*, wax. We cannot write *iss*, *prinss*, *vaxs*; nor do we generally use an apostrophe, as *is's*, *prins's*, *vaxs's*; which would indicate the absence of an *e*, and that the genitive was *isses*, *&c.* It therefore remains the same as in the nominative case, as *en matros skicklighet*, the ability of a sailor, not *matross* or *matros's*. But this genitive case is mostly avoided by construing the word with the particle *af*, as *skönheten af en vers*, the beauty of a verse, *tjockleken*

af en is, the thickness of an ice, instead of *en vers skönhet, en is tjocklek.*

When nouns, denoting *quantity*, *number*, *weight*, and *measure*, are placed before other substantives, as descriptive of them, it is seldom wanted in the Swedish Language that the particle *af* should be expressed; thus we speak and write correctly: *en hop folk*, a crowd of people; *ett dussin handskar*, one dozen of gloves; *ett par skor*, a pair of shoes; *ett tjog ägg*, a score of eggs; *en mark smör*, a pound of butter; *en tunna tjära*, a barrel of tar; *ett stycke land*, a piece of land; *ett glas vin*, a glass of wine.

Obs. If the substantive, so described, stands in the definite state, we always find the particle expressed, as *en mark af smöret*, a pound of *the* butter; *ett glas of vinet*, one glass of *the* wine.

A few nouns in the Swedish, as well as in the English, are used collectively in singular, although they have a plural, as *fånga fisk*, to catch fish; *tre fot lång*, three feet long; *hundra tusen man*, hundred thousand men, not *fiskar, fötter, män, &c.*

On the Adjectives.

Among the adjectives there are some that form the comparative and superlative degrees by adding only *re* and *st*, not *are* and *ast*, and of these a few change the vowel in the comparisons, as *lång*, long, *längre*, *längst*, not *långre långst; ung*, young, *yngre, yngst*, not *ungre, ungst*. Others have lost their positive de-

gree, which may be more or less traced in other languages of the same origin. Thus for instance *äldre*, *äldst*, older, oldest, have no positive in the Swedish, but we find it in the English *old* and in several Swedish derivatives, as *ålder*, age; *åldfar*, great-grandfather, ancestor; *åldras*, to grow old, &c.

As the superlative does not, strictly speaking, imply the highest degree, but only a degree beyond the comparative, so we put before it the particle *aldra*, very, when we wish to raise it still more in signification, as *det aldraminsta*, the very least; *aldraödmjukaste*, very humblest, &c.

Adjectives, ending with *en*, change that termination into *et* in the neuter gender, except the five following monosyllabics: *Gen*, short (speaking of a road); *klen*, weak; *len*, soft; *ren*, clean; *sen*, late; which there add a *t*, as *gent*, *klent*, *lent*, *rent*, *sent*. Of such adjectives as end with *t*, (which I have stated to remain the same through all the genders) the following nine (also monosyllabics) form an exception: *Fet*, fat; *flat*, flat; *het*, hot; *hvit*, white; *lat*, lazy; *rät*, straight; *slät*, smooth; *söt*, sweet; *våt*, wet. These end the neuter gender with *tt*, as *fett*, *flatt*, *hett*, *hvitt*, *latt*, *rätt*, *slätt*, *sött*, *vått*.

As adjectives, when placed in the definite state, are the same in all genders, except that the vowels *e* and *a* may vary in the positive degree, the neuter termination *t* is then always left out, as *det höga hus som*, the lofty house which, not *det högta hus som*, (after the indefinite *högt*). The same is observed in the plural number, whether the adjective be definite or indefinite.

Liten, neut. *litet*, little, is irregular in the definite state, as well as in the comparisons. We speak and write *lilla*, not *litna*, comp. *mindre*, sup. *minst*; and for the plural number, which *liten* has not, we use a quite different word, viz. *små*, small, which is also irregular in the comparisons, namely, *smärre*, *smärst*, not *småare småast*.

Obs. The word *små* ought never to be used as a singular. In common conversation we may hear it said *det är smärre*, it is less; *det var det smärsta*, it was the least, but this is not correct. Custom has however introduced a collective neuter gender of the positive degree, viz. *smått*, which being formed as a singular, is also used as such.

The termination *er* which was formerly added to a number of adjectives, as *glader*, *goder*, *feter*, is now never met with in good prose, and but seldom in verse; we now write *glad*, *god*, *fet*.

When an adjective is formed from two other adjectives, as *blekgul*, pale yellow, (from *blek*, pale, and *gul*, yellow) *godtrogen*, credulous, from *god* and *trogen*, the latter only is inflected; as in neuter gender *blekgult* not *blektgult*, *godtroget* not *godttroget*, *&c.*

N. B. The same relates to all other compounded words, except among the pronouns.

On the Adjective *and* Substantive.

As to the place of an adjective, when joined to a substantive, the Swedish language acknowledges altogether the same rules as the English, as may be seen

from the following examples: *En stor dag*, a great day; *långa armar*, long arms; *mannen är lycklig*, the man is happy; *lycklig är den man*, happy is the man; *Alfred den Store*, Alfred the Great; *den Store Alfred*, the Great Alfred; and the same we find when adjectives are explained as participles, ex. gr. *en sak ryslig att se på*, a thing horrid to look on; and I therefore deem all further observations on this subject superfluous.

An adjective, (pronoun or participle, used as an adjective) agrees with its substantive in *gender* and *number*, as *stor man*, *stort hus*, *stora hattar*; *min syster*; *mitt hus*; *mina bröder*, my brethren; *en älskad moder*; a beloved mother; *ett älskadt barn*, a beloved child; *älskade bröder*, &c. But not so in the cases. In the nominative they are always alike, but if the substantive stands in the genitive case, with its adjective before it, the substantive only is so inflected, as *en stor mans förtjenst*, the merit of a great man, not *en stors mans förtjenst*, and definitely, *den stora mannens förtjenst*, not *storas*.

If an adjective be joined to a *proper name*, as expressive of its rank, order, or qualifications, as *Gustaf Adolph den tappre*, Gustavus Adolphus the brave, and the context requires that name to be in the genitive case, then the adjective only is so inflected, as *Gustaf dem Förstes mod*, the courage of Gustavus the First, not *Gustafs den Förstes*, and such adjectives, being always preceded by the pronoun, or rather demonstrative particle *den*, are of course always definite.

When an adjective stands absolute, or without its substantive, it may also be inflected in the genitive case, as *en riks*, a rich man's (one's,) and definitely *den rikes ;* plur. *de rikas.*

N. B. This construction is seldom met with when the adjective is indefinite.

If two or more substantives in the singular number require a verb to be plural, the following adjective is also placed in the plural number, as *handen, fingret* och *ringen voro stora*, the hand, the finger, and the ring were large, not *stor* ; but if the verb remains in the singular number, the adjective remains there also, as *handen, fingret, och sjelfva ringen var stor*, the hand, the finger, and the ring itself was great, not *stora*, unless we say *voro*.

The right use of the articles being of the greatest moment, I shall endeavour to state distinctly those cases in which substantives and adjectives in this point agree or disagree.

An adjective is placed in the definite state without its substantive being so :

1st. After the *definite pronouns*, as *du vise man*, thou wise man ; *din stora stad*, thy great city ; not *du vis man, din stor stad*, except after *den* and *denne*, which, chiefly when signifying *dender* and *denhär*, require the substantive also to be definite.

Obs. The word *egen*, neut. *eget*, occurs indefinite, after a definite pronoun, as *min egen vän*, my own friend ; *mitt eget hus*, my own house.

2dly. After the interjections, they may be expressed or not, as *O ! store konung ; ack ! lyckliga*

dag, or *store konung!* great king; *lyckliga dag!* happy day; except when the indifinite article stands between, as *O!* en *stor konung! Ack!* en *lycklig dag*, or when a pronoun follows after the adjective and separates it from its substantive, as *ack! lycklig du konung*; *ack! säll den konung, som*, &c. O! happy the king, who, &c.

3dly. When in supplications and addresses it is to be explained in the vocative case, as *Allsmäktige Gud*, Almighty God; *bäste vän*, best friend; not *Allsmäktig Gud, bäst vän.* N. B. Whether it be owing to a suppressed interjection or pronoun, that every adjective is definite when used in this case, is here of no use to investigate.

4th. When a noun (pronoun or participle), that belongs to the same sentence, precedes it in the genitive case, as *konungens vackra stad*, the king's beautiful city; *en annans goda uppsåt*, the good intention of another; *den simmandes hvita arm*, the white arm of the swimming (man), not *vacker, god, hvit.* This relates also to the *definite numerals*, when used as adjectives.

An adjective is indefinite although its substantive be definite:

When it is emphatically used as a predicate, (and not preceded by *den*). Thus, when we say in the English, *great* is the man, or the man is *great*, the Swedish has it, *stor är mannen*, and *mannen är stor;* and this either they stand close to each other, or are separated by one or more intervening words, as *huset*,

som synes på afstånd, kan vara stort, the house which is seen at a distance may be large.

Besides in the now mentioned instances an adjective agrees with its substantive in all others.

On the Pronouns.

The following observations on some of the pronouns may not be thought superfluous.

The personal pronoun *Du*, thou, is much more used in the Swedish language than it is in the English. Man and wife always address themselves by that name; parents use it when speaking to their children, and intimate friends amongst each other.

Obs. For *Tu*, *Tin*, *then* and *thenne*, which mode of spelling occurs in the Bible and the Code of Civil Laws, we now write *Du*, *Din*, *den*, *denne*.

In common conversation we pronounce the words *mig*, *dig*, *sig*, as if they were written, *mej*, *dej*, *sej*, and this is so generaly the case, that in order to speak like others, we are obliged to conform to it. But in oratorial delivery this mode of pronouncing must be carefully avoided.

Before the second person in plural *I* custom has put an *n*, (*Ni*), which letter, as we know, is the characteristic of that person in all verbs, as *haten*, *hataden*, *hafven*, *varden*; and being used in questions, the final *n* of the verb seems insensibly to have fallen in with the personal pronoun, as *hafveni*, instead of

hafven I; and thus *probably* was *Ni* brought into use instead of *I.*

Obs. Du (except in the before mentioned cases) and *I* or *Ni* are never used but when speaking to inferiors: we then address a boy or girl *Du*, and a man or woman *Ni.* When we write or speak to superiors, or such as we owe respect or wish to be polite to, we use the words *Herre*, Sir; *Fru*, Madam; *Fröken*, *Mamsell*, *Jungfru* (f), Miss, &c. which are then (except those that end with *n* as *Baron*, and also the word *Mamsell*) put in the definite state, as *vill Herren gå?* do you wish to go, Sir? *har Frun sett det?* have you seen it, Madam? but *vill Fröken gå? har Mamsell sett det?* In the plural number all these complimentary words and titles are put in the definite state, as *ha Baronerne varit der?* have you been there, Barons? *huru må Damerna?* how do you do, Ladies? This relates also to the family names *Fader*, *Moder*, *Broder* and *Syster*, as *ha Systrarna sett det*, have you seen it, Sisters? but in singular these must be indefinite, as *har syster*, (not *systern*) *sett det?* If, besides the words *Herre* and *Fru*, the title of the person also is mentioned (which in politer addresses always is observed), then these words remain in the indefinite state, but the title is placed in the definite, as *vill Fru Majorskan komma?* not *Frun*, and in this case the final *e* of the word *Herre* is, as I have

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(f.) We address a Nobleman's daughter, *Fröken*; a Gentleman's daughter, *Mamsell*; and those of the third class, *Jungfru*, which signifies *virgin* or *maid.*

before stated, always left out, as *vill Herr Majoren komma?* will you come, Major? *Herr Doktorn var ej hemma,* you were not at home, Doctor, &c.

Honom (of *han*), *henne* (of *hon*) and *det* suffer a strange contraction in speaking: instead of saying *honom*, they only add an *n* to the preceding word, as *har du sett'n*, for *har du sett honom;* and instead of *henne* and *det*, they add in the same manner *na* and *t*, as *se'na*, for *se henne*; *se på't*, for *se på det*; but these abreviations, though commonly used in familiar conversation, are far from being elegant, and ought to be avoided as much as possible.

Vårs is an obsolete genitive singular of *vår*, and occurs only in the Scriptures. *Eders*, the genitive singular of *Eder*, is used before titles, as *Eders Nåd*, your Grace; *Eders Höghet*, your Highness; *Eders Exellens*, your Excellency; *Eders Majestät*, your Majesty.

Obs.—As *I* or *Ni* can never be used but when they may be explained in the nominative or rather vocative case, the word *Eder* supplies the other cases, and is then always contracted into *Er*. We cannot say, *Jag gaf det åt Ni, Jag har sett I, Jag hade det från Ni*, but *Jag gaf det åt Er*, I gave it to you; *Jag har sett Er*, I have seen you; *Jag hade det från Er*, I had it from you. The same contraction we find even when *Eder* is used as an adjective, as *Er son är stor*, your son is great; and in the neuter gender, *är det ert barn?* is it your child?

Of *sin*, neuter *sitt*, I have spoken already. Here

I will only add, that although this pronoun is used as an adjective, it never (as also may be seen from the English words set against it) occurs in the nominative case. I make this observation as I have found foreigners frequently mistake this point. We cannot say, *Han och sin far komma; Han sade att sin mor är hemma*; *De och sina vänner äro här;* but *Han och hans far komma; Han sade att hans mor är hemma; De och deras vänner äro här*, they and their friends are here; or in the ablative case, *Han kom med sin far; De äro här med sina vänner;* and in the accusative, *Han sade sin mor vara hemma*, (*matrem domi esse*). Observe too that *sin* always refers to the *active substantive*, or to speak with the acute Mr. HARRIS (g), the *energizer* of the sentence; thus, *han var i sitt hus*, he was in his house, is correct; but we cannot say, *Jag var hos honom i sitt hus*, it must be, *i hans hus*, for here *Jag* is the energizer, but in the former instance *han*.

The indefinite pronoun *någon*, any, is in the neuter gender *något*, and in plural *några*. *Ingen*, no or none, neuter *intet*, pl. *inga*. N. B. *Intet* is in conversation frequently used for *ej* or *icke*, as *jag har det intet* (*ej*), I have it not; but we cannot with propriety use it so in writing.

The demonstrative pronoun *den*, that, is sometimes used as a relative (for *som* or *hvilken*), when the preceding noun is indefinite. Thus we may say: *En väg, den jag kan gå*, a road that I can go.

(g.) See his Hermes, B. i. C. ix.

Hvilken, when used either in questions, or as a relative, must agree in gender and number with the noun to which it refers, as *hvilken (man) såg du? hvilket (band) vill du se? han söker den lön, hvilken han vet sig förtjena*, he seeks the reward which he is conscious he deserves; *han fruktar för hafvet, hvilket han tror vara farligt*, he fears the sea, which he believes to be dangerous.

The pronoun *hvad*, what, is often (chiefly in questions) followed by the particle *för*, as *hvad för fisk?* what kind of fish? *hvad för en man?* what man?

On the VERBS.

The verbs have been examined already in the paradigmatical part of this work, as to their different kinds and inflections. Thus I shall only add a few observations on them, which I look upon as necessary to be known by a beginner.

When we do not want to determine any certain person or persons of a verb, we use the pronoun *man*, which, on that account, (and not that it is used before impersonal verbs, which it never can be), I have called impersonal, though it, strictly speaking, comprehends all the persons, as *man kan lätt se det*, one can (or may) easily see it; *man har sagt mig det*, I am told so, &c.

It must be observed of the auxiliary verbs, that some of them often appear by themselves, and have then also a positive sense; thus *hafva* signifies to pos-

sess, *blifva* to remain, *kunna* to know, &c. as *Jag kan min lexa*, I know my lesson; *Jag blifver I London*, I remain in London; *Han har stora egendomar*, he possesses large estates.

As *att få*, to get, to receive, is often used as an auxiliary verb in the Swedish, I think it proper to observe that it is translated into English different ways, as the meaning of the sentence may require; thus *Jag* får *der höra talas om honom*, we translate, I shall there hear him spoken of; *Jag* får *gå dit om jag vill*, I *may* go there if I like; *Jag* fick *icke göra det*, I *was* not *permitted* to do it; *Jag* fick *ej tid*, I *had* no time; *du* får *låf att göra det*, you *must* do it, also you *may*, you *are at liberty* to do it; *de* fingo *sina penningar*, they *received* their money.

When a whole sentence, or an infinite mode, is the subject of a verb, it is always put in the singular number and third person, as *deras förnöjda ansigten var det som fägnade mig*, (litterally) their happy countenances was it that pleased me; *att älska sitt Fädernesland, är en lätt pligt*, to love one's country is an easy duty; for these phrases may be resolved thus: det *var deras förnöjda ansigten som fägnade mig*, det *är en lätt pligt att älska sitt Fädernesland*, whereby *det* becomes the nominative in the sentence.

The active verbs in the Swedish express their passives in the following manners: *Jag älskas*, *jag är älskad*, and *jag blifver* or *varder älskad*, of which the *first*, or *jag älskas*, indicates what is done, or exists in the present moment; the *second*, or *jag är älskad*, means what has already existed some

time and still exists, and the *third*, jag *blifver* or *varder älskad*, has reference to a time, which succeeds the present; thus if I say *jag hatas, jag värmes*, it means that I am now in the actual state of being hated or warmed; *jag är hatad*, *jag är värmd* implies, that I have been so for some time, and still continue so, and *jag varder hatad, jag blifver värmd*, that I am to be so. But to explain it by another example, let us take the verb *sticka*, to sting, to stab. If we want to express that two persons are now in the act of being stung, we say *de stickas*, if they are stung already: *de äro stuckne*, and if they are to be stung: *de blifva stuckne*. Thus in the imperfect tense: *jag älskades*, means I was loved: *Jag var älskad*, I was and had been loved, and *jag vardt* or *blef älskad*, I became loved (not having been so before).

For the sake of perspicuity the compounded passive forms are sometimes used instead of the simple. I will show the necessity of this by an example. The passive of the verb *att slå*, to beat, is *jag slås*, imp. *jag slogs;* but there is also a demi-passive or *deponent* verb *att slås*, to fight, which has the imperfect tense the same as the other, or *jag slogs*. Now if I was to say *Ryssarne slogos*, it might either signify that the Russians fought, or that the Russians were defeated; we therefore in the latter case use *blifva*, as *Ryssarne slogos tappert vid Svensksund, men blefvo slagne*, the Russians fought bravely at *Svensksund*, but were defeated.

Of the impersonal verbs some appear in an active and others in a passive form, as *det regnar*, it rains,

det dagas, it begins to dawn; of the verbs *att regna* to rain, and *att dagas*, to dawn.

Obs.—Verbs of all kinds may be used as impersonal in the Swedish, in the same manner as they are in the English, as *der gick ett rykte*, there was a rumour; *det syntes så*, it appeared so; *de säga mycket, som icke är sant*, they say much which is not true; *man kunde ej komma in*, one could not get in &c.

A few verbs appeared formerly with a double imperative mode; thus we find *gack* and *gå*, of the verb *att gå*; *statt* and *stå*, of *att stå*, to stand; but the former of these (*gack* and *statt*) are now totally laid aside, and occur only in the Scriptures and writings of an antique date.

As Imperatives not only imply a command, but also frequently a wish or exhortation, &c. as *bevara Gud vår Kung*, God save our King; *strid, hjelte, strid*, fight, hero, fight! we use the sign of the future tense, when we wish to enforce a command, as *du skall arbeta*, thou shalt work; *I skolen göra det*, you shall or must do it.

The sign of the infinite mode (*att*) is often left out in the Swedish, where in the English it must be expressed; thus we write correctly *jag bör göra det*, I ought to do it.

The form of the participles may be learnt from the paradigms. The present active participle occurs often in the English, where the Swedish does not admit of it. We can neither begin a sentence with it, nor use it immediately after another verb; thus if we would translate 'having no money to lay out' and

'I cannot help admiring him,' we could not say, *hafvande inga penningar att lägga ut; jag kan ej underlåta beundrande honom;* but must in the former case begin the sentence with a particle, and in the latter place the verb in the infinitive mode, as *såsom jag har inga penningar att lägga ut; jag kan ej underlåta att beundra honom.* No more can we use it after any of the particles, as is often the case in the English. The following expressions should thus be rendered into Swedish: 'After having done that, I came home', *sedan jag hade gjort det, kom jag hem;* 'I am prevented from doing it,' *jag är hindrad från att göra det;* 'I saw it whilst I was sitting there', *jag såg det medan jag satt der, &c.*

This participle may be inflected with an *s* in the genitive case, as *en talandes, en älskandes, en ropandes,* which must not be confounded with the gerundial forms.

The auxiliary verb *hafva* is often suppressed (even in writing) when no confusion in the sentence arises from it, which in the English in similar cases would be unavoidable, as *om han hatat mig, så skulle jag glömt det,* for *om han hade hatat mig, så skulle jag hafva glömt det,* if he (had) hated me, I should (have) forgot it; *om jag endast haft tid,* for *om jag endast hade haft tid,* if I only (had) had time, &c. Besides *hafva* is contracted into *ha,* and *hafver* into *har,* which is also admitted both in speaking and writing.

Vill and *kan* are in common conversation not inflected, as *vill Ni gå,* for *viljen I gå? kan Ni göra det,* for *kunnen I göra det?* can you do it?

Obs. Of *måste*, must, we form a preterite active participle *måst*, as *han har* måst *göra det*, he has been obliged to do it.

The other verbs suffer more or less contraction in speaking. In general we may observe of them, that the first person (singular and plural) is retained through all the others without inflection.

Observe that in the first conjugation the imperfect tense (the characteristic of which is to be trisyllabical) leaves out the termination *de;* thus it will be said *han hata mig*, instead of *han hatade mig*, &c.

Verbs of the second conjugation, as also irregular verbs, ending with *ara*, *ära*, and *öra*, do generally become monosyllabic in the singular number of the present tense; thus instead of *sparer*, *lärer*, *körer*, from the verbs *att spara*, to spare, *lära*, to learn; *köra*, to drive, &c. we use *spar*, *lär*, *kör*.

The first person in plural of all verbs in the Swedish language were formerly ended with *e*, as *vi hafve; vi hate*, *vi höre*, &c. which termination, though it still may be met with, begins more and more to be laid aside in writing, as it has long been in speaking.

Observe here also that the article *et* (except when added to a noun as in *bordet*, the table) is of late, as well as the numeral and pronoun *ett*, written with *tt*, as *ett bord*, a table.

On the PARTICLES.

I shall now close my observations with a few re-

marks on the particles, some of which have no correspondents in the English, and may therefore appear either superfluous or intricate to a beginner.

Så is the sign of the *apodosis* or subsequent meaning of the sentence, as *om jag kan*, så *vill jag*, if I can I will, and always places the nominative after its verb, *när han kom dit*, så *sade mannen till honom*, not så *mannen sade*, when he came there the man said to him.

Obs.—*Så* is often suppressed, but the construction is still the same, as *när jag kom*, *sade han*, not *han sade.*

The affirmative particle *sannerligen*, indeed, verily, is negative when the following nominative stands before its verb, as *sannerligen jag kan*, indeed I cannot, but affirmative if *vice versa*, as *sannerligen kan jag*, indeed I can; and if a negative particle is added to the sentence, it does not alter this rule, but only strengthens the assertion, as *sannerligen jag kan icke*, indeed I cannot, *sannerligen kan jag icke*, indeed I can. The place of the nominative and its verb should therefore be particularly attended to, as the meaning of the whole sentence often depends on it.

Der there, and *här* here, signify the being in a place, *dit* and *hit*, thither and hither, the going to, and coming from a place (h), as *han är här*, he is here; *kom hit*, come hither; *han stod der*, he stood there; *han gick dit*, he went thither.

(h.) Observe the same of *inne*, within, and *in*, in, as *han är inne*, he is within, *kom in*, come in.

Obs.—This distinction is strictly attended to in the Swedish.

Att, which is the note of the infinitive mode, signifies also the same as *that*, as *de hoppas* att *han vill komma*, they hope *that* he will come.

Obs.—The pronoun *det* is sometimes used instead of *att;* thus they will say, *de hoppas* det *han vill komma, &c.*

The interrogative particle *ju*, having no correspondent in the English, is there best expressed by giving the meaning the turn of an affirmative question, as *jag kan* ju *icke det?* is not that impossible for me? *Han är* ju *stor?* is he not great? But when it precedes an adjective in the comparative degree, it answers to *the*, as ju *mer desto bättre*, the more the better.

Väl is another interrogative particle without a correspondent, and must be rendered by *indeed, I suppose, I hope, &c.* as the meaning of the sentence may require, as *det kunde du* väl, that you could indeed; *han är* väl *hemma?* he is at home, I suppose? *han är* väl *här?* he is here, I hope?

Obs.—*Väl* signifies also *well;* and for the interjection *well!* the Swedish language has *nå väl! välan!*

Nog, enough, must also sometimes be rendered with *indeed*, as *han vill* nog *göra det, om du ber honom*, he will *indeed* do it, if you ask him, he is sure to do it, &c.

The interrogative particle *månne* is used in plain questions, as *månne det är sant?* do you think it is

true? *månne han kommer*, is he expected to come, &c.

Between *ja* and *jo*, which are both translated with *yes*, this difference is to be observed, that *jo* is used after questions in which there is a negative particle, as *var han* ej *der*? was he not there? *jo;* and *ja* after such in which there is none, as *kom han dit?* did he come thither? *ja.*

Obs.—*Jo* is in common conversation frequently used as a mere affirmative interjection, as *hvad skall jag nu göra?* what must I now do? *jo! du skall skrifva*, why, you must write.

Qvar is variously translated, as may be seen from the following examples: *är något qvar?* is any thing left? *han satt qvar*, he remained sitting; *är hon ännu qvar?* is she still here? *Doktorn blef qvar*, the Doctor remained, &c.

The inseparable particles, such as *be*, *för*, *miss*, *o*, *an*, *&c.* in be*strö*, to bestrew; för*dom*, prejudice; miss*förstånd*, misunderstanding; o*lycklig*, unhappy; an*taga*, to take upon, to accept, are easily learnt by practice.

The following words, which might be called *demi-adverbs*, are formed by joining a particle to a noun either in the nominative or genitive case. They are all such as constantly occur: *I morgon*, to-morrow; *i öfvermorgon*, the day after to-morrow; *om bord*, on board; *om Söndag*, *om Måndag*, *om Tisdag*, *om Onsdag*, *om Thorsdag*, *om Fredag*, *om Lördag*, next Sunday, next Monday, next Tuesday, &c. *I Söndags*, *i Måndags*, *i Tisdags*, *i Onsdags*, *i Thorsdags*, *i*

Fredags, i Lördags, last Sunday, last Monday, last Tuesday. &c. *I fjor,* last year; *åt åre,* or *åt åres,* next year; *i vår,* next spring; *i våras,* last spring; *i sommar,* next summer; *i somras,* last summer; *i höst,* next autumn; *i höstas,* last autumn; *i vinter,* next winter; *i vintras,* last winter; *till hands,* at hand; *till handa,* to hand; *efter hand,* little by little; *öfver hufvud,* upon an average; *till sjös,* at sea; *utom lands,* abroad; *inom lands,* within one's country, &c.

But attention in reading a language is the best teacher of grammar, and the few rules I have now laid down will assist in finding the rest.

A PRAXIS.

Containing some scattered Pieces in Prose and Poetry, from which the connexion of the different parts of speech and the construction of a sentence will easily be inferred. They are borrowed from classical writers, and selected for this work on account of their syntactical perspicuity.

Sorg*ens* Son.*

Vid hafv*et* på ensliga stranden
Satt Sorg*en*, från himmel*en* skild,
Och formade tankfull med hand*en*
Af ler*et* en mennisko-bild. (1).

Zevs kom. Hvad är det? hörs han fråga.
"O! Gud, blott en skapnad af ler;
Men visa din guda-förmåga,
Gif lif åt den bild som du ser."(2)

THE SON OF SORROW.*

Obs.—The letters in italic express the definite terminations. A literal translation.

(1.) Near the sea on the lonely shore sat Sorrow, excluded (separated) from heaven, and formed thoughtful with the hand a human image of clay.

(2.) Jove came. What is this? he is heard to ask. O God! only a shape of clay, but show thy divine power, give life to the image, which thou beholdest.

Han lefve; likväl jag förklarar:
Min är han i kraft af mitt lån.
"Nej, (utbrister Sorg*en* och svarar),
"Nej, låt mig behålla min son. (3)

"Af mig är han tillskapad vorden."
Ja; men han har lifv*et* af mig.
Som Jofur det sade kom Jord*en*,
Såg bild*en* och yttrade sig: (4)

"Från mig, från mitt sköt, är han röfvad,
"Jag återbegär hvad jag mist."
Er rätt, sade Zevs, skall bli pröfvad,
Saturnus skall slita vår tvist. (5)

Han dömde: "Sig ingen beklage!
"Till alla gemensamt han hör.
"Du Zevs! som gaf lifv*et*, det tage
"Med and*en* igen när han dör. (6)

(3.) May he live, yet I declare (him to be) he is mine on account of (by virtue of) my loan. No, exclaims Sorrow and answers, no, let me keep (with me) my son.

(4.) By me he is shaped (formed). Yes, but he has (got) life from me. As Jove said this, Earth came, saw the figure and uttered herself.

(5.) From me, from my bosom he is taken, and I reclaim what I have lost. Your right, answered Jove, shall be examined: Saturn shall decide (settle, determine) our dispute.

(6.) He gave this sentence (he judged): May no one complain! To you all jointly he belongs. Thou Jove! who gave him life, take it again with his soul, when he dies.

" Du Jord! till din egendom göre
" Hans ben. Göm dem åter i frid.
" Dig Sorg! Dig, sin mor, han tillhöre
" Sin hel*a* besvärlig*a* tid. (7)

" Från dig skall, så länge han andas,
" Han aldrig bli skild någon dag.
" Din suck med hans anda skall blandas;
" Din blick med hans anletes drag.(8)

Så Allmakt*ens* utslag blef gifvet,
Och menska*n*, i kraft af dess bud,
Blef tillhörig Sorg*en* i lifv*et*;
I död*en*—Jord*en* och Gud. (9)

(7.) Thou Earth! make to thy possession his bones. Hide them again in peace. To thee, Sorrow! to thee, his mother, he may belong his whole troublesome time.

(8.) From thee he shall, as long as he breathes, never be separated any day. Thy sigh shall be mixed with his breath, thy look with the features of his face.

(9.) So the decree of the Almighty was given, and man, in consequence of his command, was made to appertain to Sorrow in life; in death—to Earth and to God.

DEN ALLMÄNNA BÖNEN.

Öfversatt från Engelskan.

O Fader! hvad du många heta,
Jehovah, Jofur, eller Gud:
De visa dina stadgar veta,
De vilda känna dina bud.

Du varelsernas första källa,
Som ingen dödlig än förstod,
Må evigt denna sanning gälla,
Att jag är blind, och du är god!

Du gaf förmögenhet att skilja
I detta mörker ondt från godt;
Och lemnade åt menskans vilja
Den frihet ej naturen fått.

Låt allt, som strider mot din ära,
Låt allt, hvaraf den blir förökt,
Långt mer än Helvetet förfära,
Långt mer än Himlen blifva sökt!

Låt mig i tacksamt minne sluta
Allt godt, som du mig lemnat har:
Ty menskor lyda, då de njuta,
Gud är betald, när menskan tar.

Låt mig ej all din godhet skränka
Inom den krets som jag bebor:
Jag tusen verldars Gud dig tror,
Då tusen verldar kring mig blänka.

THE UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

FATHER of All! in ev'ry age,
In ev'ry clime ador'd,
By saint, by savage, and by sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!

Thou Great First Cause, least understood,
Who all my sense confin'd
To know but this, that thou art good,
And that myself am blind;

Yet gave me, in this dark estate,
To see the good from ill;
And binding nature fast in fate,
Left free the human will.

What conscience dictates to be done,
Or warns me not to do,
This, teach me more than hell to shun,
That more than heav'n pursue.

What blessings thy free bounty gives,
Let me not cast away;
For God is paid when man receives:
T' enjoy is to obey.

Yet not to earth's contracted span,
Thy goodness let me bound.
Or think Thee Lord alone of man,
When thousand worlds are round.

Låt mig ej tro du skulle ge
Åt mig den makt att åskan tända,
Och hämden kring om jorden sända
Till den jag tror din fiende.

Om jag gör rätt, o låt mig vinna
Mer styrka på den väg jag far!
Om jag går vilse, låt mig finna
Den stråten jag förlorat har!

Må du mig aldrig se förmäten,
Om någon nåd du mig vill ge!
Må du mig aldrig missnöjd se,
Om någon gång jag blir förgäten!

Hvad andra brutit må bli glömdt!
Hvad andra lida må jag ömma!
Må du en gång om mig så dömma,
Som jag om alla andra dömt!

Fast jag är svag, är det min styrka
Att ha min anda ifrån dig:
I dag, ehvad som händer mig,
Må jag dig värdigt kunna dyrka!

Bröd, helsa, frid, den lotten blif,
Som du i dag må mig beskära!
Allt annat neka, eller gif,
Allt som det sämjes med din ära.

Åt Dig, du högsta varelse,
Som rymden till ditt tempel spände,
Och jorden satt till altare,
Må alla röster låfsång ge!
Må alla rökverk blifva tände!

Let not this weak, unknowing hand
  Presume thy bolts to throw,
And deal damnation round the land
  On each I judge thy foe.

If I am right thy grace impart,
  Still in the right to stay:
If I am wrong, oh! teach my heart
  To find that better way.

Save me alike from foolish pride,
  Or impious discontent,
At aught thy wisdom has deny'd,
  Or aught thy goodness lent.

Teach me to feel another's woe,
  To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others shew,
  That mercy shew to me.

Mean tho' I am, not wholly so,
  Since quick'ned by thy breath:
O lead me wheresoe'er I go,
  Thro' this day's life or death.

This day, be bread and peace my lot:
  All else beneath the sun,
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not,
  And let thy will be done.

To Thee, whose temple is all space,
  Whose altar, earth, sea, skies,
One chorus let all beings raise!
  All nature's incense rise!

Om främmande ord i Svenska Språket. (1)

Ifrån äldsta tider (2) hade Svenska språket blifvit uppblandadt med främmande ord. Troligen (3) har någon sammanblandning skett (4) emellan det språk Asarne hitförde (5) och det som talades af landets äldsta inbyggare (6); men dess beskaffenhet (7) och följder kunna af oss svårligen (8) kännas (9) och bestämmas (10). Språket tog sedermera efter hand sin form och sitt lynne (11). Behof och tillfälligheter (12) hafva tid efter annan uppfyllt det med lån ifrån åtskilliga tungomål (13). Förnämligast hafva dock de främmande ord vi äga kommit ifrån dessa fem språk: Latinen, Engelskan, Danskan, Tyskan (14) och Franskan, &c.

Då Kristendomen infördes, fingo vi helt visst ur Engelskan flera (15) ord. Begge språkens gemensamma ursprung (16), som vid denna epok visade (17) sig i större likhet än nu för tiden, gjorde dock införlifvandet (18) af dessa ord lätt, och utan betydlig (19) verkan på uttal och skrifsätt (20); och skulle någon sådan hafva inträffat (21), förlorar den sig i en ålderdom, der undersökningen (22) blifver svår (23), om icke omöjlig. (24)

(1.) On foreign words in the Swedish language, (extracted from the preface to the Transactions of the Swedish Academy, p. 31.) (2.) remotest times. (3.) probably (4.) *att ske*, to happen, to take place. (5.) *att hitföra*, to bring hither. (6.) inhabitants. (7.) nature. (8.) hardly. (9.) to know. (10.) to determine. (11.) genius, turn. (12.) chance, occurrence. (13.) different languages. (14.) the German. (15.) several. (16.) common origin. (17.) to show. (18.) incorporation, naturalization. (19.) material. (20.) pronunciation and orthography. (21.) to occur, to arrive, to take place. (22.) investigation, scrutiny. (23.) difficult. (24.) impossible.

SAMTAL.	DIALOGUES.
God morgon. God dag.	Good morning. Good day.
God afton. Farväl.	Good evening. Farewell.
Hur mår Herren?	How do you do, Sir?
Hur står det till?	How are you?
Hur har Herren mått?	How have you been?
Bra, Gud ske lof!	Well, God be thanked!
Rätt bra, jag tackar.	Very well, I thank you.
Jag mår rätt väl nu; men jag har varit ganska dålig.	I am very well now; but I have been very ill.
Jag beklagar det mycket; men jag är glad att se Herren åter frisk.	I am very sorry for it; but I am glad to see you well again.
Ernar Herren resa längre i afton?	Do you intend to travel farther this evening?
Nej, jag blir qvar här i natt.	No, I remain here to night.
Jag ernar hvila här öfver natten.	I intend to sleep here to night.
Blir Herren ock qvar?	Do you stay likewise, Sir?
Jag reser hela natten.	I shall travel all night.
Jag tycker-om att resa om natten;	I like to travel by night;
Ty det är svalare då.	Because it is cooler then.
Man möter ej så mycket folk.	One does not meet so many people.
Hvart ernar Herren resa?	Whither do you intend to travel, Sir?
Tänker Herren resa långt?	Do you think to travel far?

Jag reser till Harwich, och derifrån seglar jag till Sverge.	I am travelling to Harwich, and from thence I shall sail for Sweden.
Vet Herren när Packeten går?	Do you know, Sir, when the packet goes?
Jag går med ett skepp.	I go in a ship.
Packeten går i morgon, om vinden är god.	The packet goes to-morrow, if the wind is fair.
Är Herren säker på det?	Are you sure of that, Sir?
Vet Herren det visst?	Do you know it for certain, Sir?
Ja, det är ganska säkert.	Yes, it is very certain.
Det är osäkert.	It is uncertain.
Jag är viss på det.	I am sure of it.
Hvilken väg reser Herren härifrån?	What road do you take from hence, Sir?
Jag tänker mig ock till Harwich.	I also intend to go to Harwich.
Låt oss då göra sällskap.	Let us then make a party.
Låt oss resa tillsammans.	Let us go together.
Jag har egen vagn.	I have my own carriage.
Åk med mig.	Travel with me.
Jag är Herren mycket förbunden.	I am much obliged to you, Sir.
Jag emottager gerna Herrens tillbud.	I gladly accept your offer, Sir.
Det är ett vackert land.	It is a fine country.
Vägen är ganska god.	The road is very good.
Har Herren sitt pass?	Have you your passport.
Vi måste uppge våra namn.	We must give in our names.
Är allt färdigt?	Is every thing ready?

Fattas ingenting ?
Har Herren glömt någonting ?
Är allt betaldt ?
Har Herren ackorderat om frakten ?
Allt är bestyrdt ?
När ska (skola) vi gå om bord ?
Genast, i ögonblicket.

Äro sakerna om bord ?
Är allt i båten ?
Kom låt oss gå.
Har Herren varit på sjön förut ?
Jag har varit i Ost-Indien.
Jag har seglat mycket omkring.
Det är vackert väder.
Det blåser alldeles intet.
Det begynner blåsa.
Vi ha god vind.
Det blåser hårdt.
Det ser ut som vi skulle få storm.
Det begynner regna.
Hör Herren åskan ?
Det blixtrar. Det ljungar.
Blixt ; Ljungeld.

Is nothing wanted ?
Have you forgot any thing ?
Is every thing paid ?
Have you settled about the freight ?
All is arranged.
When are we to go on board ?
Immediately ; this moment.

Are the things on board ?
Is every thing in the boat ?
Come let us go.
Have you been on the sea before, Sir ?
I have been in the East-Indies.
I have sailed a good deal about.
It is fine weather.
It does not blow at all.
It begins to blow.
We have a fair wind.
It blows hard.
It looks as if we should have a storm.
It begins to rain.
Do you hear the thunder ?
It lightens.
Lightning ; Flash of lightning.

Thordön; åska; åskdunder.	Thunder.
Vi ha refvat seglen.	We have reefed the sails.
Stormen har lagt sig.	The storm is laid.
Stormen är öfver; stormen har upphört.	The storm is blown over, has ceased.
Vi ha vackert nu.	We have it fine now.
Det är skönt väder.	It is beautiful weather.
Har Herren en bok att låna mig?	Have you a book to lend me, Sir?
Kan Herren låna mig en bok?	Can you lend me a book, Sir?
Hvilken bok vill Herren låna.	What book do you wish to borrow.
Jag kan låna Herren hvilken bok Herren vill.	I can lend you any book you choose.
Jag ville låna en resbeskrifning.	I wished to borrow a book of travels.
Har Herren någon sådan?	Have you any such?
Har Herren någon resbeskrifning öfver Sverge?	Have you any travels through Sweden?
Jag har två eller tre till min Herres tjenst.	I have two or three at your service.
Tycker Herren om resbeskrifningar?	Do you like travels, Sir?
Herren bör läsa CATTEAUS eller Dr. CLARKES beskrifning öfver Sverge.	You should read CATTEAU's or Dr. CLARKE's description of Sweden.

Här är KÜTTNERS resa i Danmark och Sverge.	Here is KÜTTNER'S travels in Denmark and Sweden.*
Har Herren Acerbi's resa?	Have you got Acerbi's travels?
Hvad tycker Herren om den?	How do you like it?
Om hans uppgifter få vi snart tillfälle att döma.	Concerning his statements we shall soon be able to judge.
Jag har stor anledning att tvifla om deras riktighet.	I have great reason to doubt the truth of them.
Hans bok är icke väl omtalad i någon jurnal.	His book is not well spoken of in any review.
Hvad har Herren emot Acerbi?	What have you against Acerbi?
Hans låga sätt att vanställa karakterer, att göra förtjenst och Gudsfruktan misstänkta och den redliga enfalden löjlig.	His low manner of misrepresenting characters, making merit and piety suspected, and ridiculing honest simplicity.
Hvad skepp är det vi se?	What ship is it we see?
Det ser ut som en fregatt.	It looks like a frigate.
Det är ett köpmans-fartyg.	It is a merchant's vessel.
Ska vi preja det?	Shall we hail it?
Låt oss hissa flaggen.	Let us hoist our colours.
Det tyckes vara djupt lastadt.	It seems to be deep laden.
Det är ett Engelskt skepp.	It is an English ship.
Hvarifrån kommer Ni?	Whence do you come?
Jag kommer från Östersjön.	I come from the Baltic.

* See *Collection of Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels.*

Hvad last har Ni om bord?	What cargo have you ?
Jag har jern och bräder.	I have iron and deals.
Stål, koppar, tjära.	Steel, copper, tar.
Beck, talg, hampa.	Pitch, tallow, hemp.
Lin, timmer, master.	Flax, timber, masts.
Stäfver och tran.	Staves and train-oil.
Hvart skall Ni gå ?	Whither are you bound ?
Jag ernar mig till London	I am bound for London.
Jag önskar Er en lycklig resa.	I wish you a happy voyage.
Har Ni mött någon kapare ?	Have you met any privateer ?
Såg Ni den stora flottan ?	Did you see the large fleet ?
Alla skeppen voro i Sundet.	All the ships were in the Sound.
När lemnade Ni lotsen ?	When did you leave the pilot ?
I förgårs afton.	In the evening on the day before yesterday.
Har Ni någon fisk ?	Have you got any fish ?
Låt oss försöka att fiska.	Let us try to fish.
Hvad slags fisk är det ?	What kind of fish is that ?
Den stora är en torsk.	The large one is a cod.
Hvad kallar Ni denhär ?	What do you call this ?
Det är en kolja,	It is a haddock,
En flundra,	A flounder,
En tunga, en karp,	A sole, a carp,
En kabeljo,	A codfish,
En sill, en makrill.	A herring, a mackerel.
Har Ni hummer ?	Have you got any lobsters ?
Kräftor och musslor.	Crawfish and muscles.
Låt oss försöka att meta.	Let us try to angle,
Här är en met-ref.	Here is a fishing line.

Sätt en sill på kroken.	Put a herring on the hook
Hvad är det vi se?	What is it we see?
Är det land eller moln?	Is it land or clouds?
Vi äro vid Svenska kusten.	We are on the Swedish coast.
Det är Svenska landet.	'Tis the Swedish shore.
Hvem kommer der?	Who comes there?
Hvem är i båten?	Who is in the boat?
Det är en fiskarbåt.	It is a fishing boat.
Det är lotsen som kommer.	It is the pilot that comes.
Behöfva vi en lots?	Do we want a pilot?
Kom på däck.	Come on deck.
Det är en hög klippa.	It is a high rock.
Hvad är det för ett torn?	What tower is that?
Det är en fästning.	It is a fortress.
Hvar ska vi landa?	Where shall we land?
Låt oss gå i land här.	Let us go a shore here.
Ropa kajut-vakten.	Call the cabin-boy.
Vi måste kläda oss.	We must dress ourselves.
Vi måste putsa oss.	We must adjust ourselves.
Här är ett fat med vatten.	Here is a bason of water.
Tag hit tvålen.	Bring the soap here.
Låna mig en rakknif.	Lend me a razor.
Jag kan ej raka mig sjelf.	I cannot shave myself.
Har Herren tvättat sig?	Have you washed yourself, sir?
Jag är strax färdig.	I am ready immediately.
Huru många ska ro?	How many shall row?
Kan Herren visa mig vägen.	Can you show me the way, sir?
Var så god och säg mig vägen.	Be so kind as to tell me the way.

Jag hittar* alldeles icke.	I do not know the way at all.
Det är en vacker gata.	It is a fine street.
Hvad är detta för ett hus?	What house is this?
Hvem bor här?	Who lives here?
Hvad heter detta stället?	What is this place called?
Det är ett värdshus.	It is a tavern.
Har Ni rum att hyra ut?	Do you let lodgings?
Kan jag få bo i ert hus?	May I lodge in your house?
Hvad begär Ni i veckan?	What do you ask a week?
Hvad skall jag betala?	What must I pay?
Bär in mina saker.	Bring in my things.
Hvar är min kappsäck?	Where is my portmanteau?
Är min koffert der?	Is my trunk there?
Jag saknar ingenting.	I miss nothing.

Om Mat och Drick.	*About Eating & Drinking*
Jag är hungrig.	I am hungry.
Jag känner mig hungrig.	I feel myself hungry.
Gif mig någonting att äta?	Give me something to eat.
Hvad kan jag få att äta?	What can I have to eat?
Har Ni någonting färdigt?	Have you any thing ready?
Hvad har Ni till middag?	What have you for dinner?
Jag vill ha fisk till förrätt.	I will begin with fish.
Låt mig se mat-sedeln.	Let me see the bill of fare?
Ni har ål, gädda och aborre.	You have eel, pike, and perches.

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* *Att hitta; hitta vägen,* to find, to know the way. *Jag hittar sjelf,* I know the way myself.

Vill Herren ha färsk lax?	Would you like fresh salmon?
Har Ni hvitling?	Have you whitings?
Är soppan god?	Is the soup good?
Gif mig en tallrik ärt-soppa.	Bring me a plate of pease soup.
Tycker Herren ej om kött-soppa?	Don't you like broth, sir?
Jag har lust att smaka den.	I have a mind to taste it?
Hvad kött-rätter har Ni?	What meat have you?
Kokadt (kokt) eller stekt?	Boiled or roasted.
Var god och gif mig litet bröd.	I'll thank you for a piece of bread.
Är oxsteken god?	Is the roast beef good?
Kalfstek, fårstek.	Roast veal, mutton.
Grisstek, lamstek.	Roast pork, lamb.
Vill Herren smaka puddingen?	Would you taste the pudding, Sir?
Dricker Herren vin?	Do you drink wine?
Är vinet godt?	Is the wine good?
Gif mig ett glas vin.	Let me have a glass of wine.
Äter Herren rädisor?	Do you eat radishes?
Jag tycker mer om sallat.	I like the sallad better.
Här är ost, smör.	Here is cheese, butter.
Vill Herren ha svagdricka eller öl?	Would you have table-beer or ale?
Har Ni porter?	Have you any porter?
Jag har Stockholms-öl.	I have Stockholm's stout ale.

Om Kläder.	*About Dress.*
Skicka efter en skräddare.	Send for a tailor.

Hattmakare, skomakare.	Hatter, shoemaker.
Ni måste göra mig en surtut, en frack, en väst, ett par byxor.	You must make me a great coat, a frock, a waistcoat and a pair of breeches.
Hvilken färg skall det bli?	What colour shall it be?
Hvar är mönstret?	Where is the pattern?
Hvad kostar hatten?	What does the hat cost?
Behöfver Herren någonting tvättadt åt sig?	Do yau want to have any thing washed for you, Sir?
Här är tvätterskan.	Here is a laundress.
Tag hit en ren halsduk, skjorta, näsduk, strumpor, kalsonger.	Bring me a clean neckcloth, shirt, pocket-handkerchief, stockings, drawers.
Hvar äro mina skor?	Where are my shoes?
Här är ett par stöflar.	Here is a pair of boots.
Är hårfrisörn kommen?	Is the hairdresser come?
Ni måste klippa mitt hår.	You must cut my hair.
En kam, en sax, pomada, puder, tandborste, nageltång.	A comb, a pair of scissars, pomatum, powder, tooth-brush, nail-nippers.
Köp mig ett par skoband, ett par hängslor.	Buy me a pair of shoe-strings, a pair of braces.
Brukar Herren spännen?	Do you wear buckles?
Hvar är min käpp och mina handskar?	Where is my stick and my gloves?
Om en Resa.	*Of a Journey.*
När ska vi resa?	When shall set off?
Du måste beställa hästar.	You must bespeak horses.
Jag har försett mig med löspengar, och småsedlar.	I have provided myself with change and small banknotes.

Jag har femton Ricksdaler i småmynt.*	I have fifteen rixdollars in change.
Huru många hästar behöfva vi ?	How many horses do we want ?
Hästarna äro förspända.	The horses are put to.
Hvilken väg ska vi ta ?	Which road shall we take
Jag måste taga afsked.	I must take leave.
Kör öfver bron.	Drive over the bridge.
Hur långt är det till nästa håll eller gästgifvaregård.	How far is it to the next stage or inn.
Sex fjerdings-väg.	Six quarters of a mile.
En och en half mil, halfannan mil.†	One mile and a half.
Hvar står milstolpen ? (fjerdingsstolpen).	Where stands the milestone ?
Kör på. Jag vill gå opp för backen.	Drive on. I will walk up the hill.
Kör ej så fort.	Don't drive so fast.
Håll. Låt hästarna stå litet.	Stop. Let the horses stand a little.
Kör fram. Vi äro nu framme.	Drive up. We are now arrived at the place.
Är detta Gästgifvare-gården ?	Is this the Inn ?
Hvar är hållkarlen ?	Where is the ostler ?
Har Ni hästar inne ?	Have you horses at hand?
Sätt strax för.	Put them to immediately.

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* Forty-eight Swedish shillings make a rixdollar. It depends on the course of exchange how many rixdollars of the bank of Sweden go to a pound sterling.

† We generally count seven English miles to one Swedish.

Jag skall skynda mig.	I will make haste.
Hvad skall jag betala ?	What have I to pay ?
Tre daler * milen.	Three dollars a mile.
Räknar Ni silfver eller koppar daler ?	Do you count by silver or copper dollars ?
Låt oss ge oss af.	Let us set off.
Gaf du några dricks-pengar ?	Did you give any drink-money ?
Hvem rår om det huset ?	Who is the owner of that house ?
Hvem bor der ?	Who lives there ?
Det hör till kronan.	It belongs to the King.
Hvar ska vi köra in i staden ?	Where shall we put up in town ?
Du kör galet.	You drive the wrong way.
Får jag bo hos Er ?	May I lodge with you ?
Jag behöfver två rum.	I want two rooms.
Jag behöfver en säng-kammare, ett förmak.	I want a bed-room, a parlour.
Ni måste koka mig kaffe.	You must make me some coffee.
Teet är färdigt.	The tea is ready.

* There are eighteen copper and six silver dollars to a rixdollar.

EXERCISES

FOR TRANSLATING INTO SWEDISH.

ON THE ARTICLES.

Hand me a book.
Gifva bok m.

Lend me a pen-knife.
Låna pennknif m.

An upright man.
ärlig karl m.

The crown of a King.
krona Konung

The son of the King.
son.

A pretty girl.
vacker flicka.

An intimate friend.
intim vän.

The brave Alexander.
tapper.

Charles the twelfth.
Carl tolfte.

The sister of my friend's wife.
syster hustru.

A book of my brother's.
broder.

A friend of mine.
min.
A servant of the Queen's.
tjenare *Drottning.*
It depends on circumstances.
omständighet 3. defin.
Anger ought to be avoided.
Vrede m. def. *undvika, undvek.*
Falsehood is odious.
Osanning *förhatlig.*

ON THE NOUNS.

An industrious man. — A virtuous woman.
idog *dygdig qvinna.*
An obedient child. — An old lady.
lydig *barn n.* *gammal fruntimmer n.*
The oldest of the servants.—A wicked fellow.
äldst *elak karl.*
A small house. — The least creature.
liten hus n. *minst kreatur.*
Providence rewards the good, and punishes the bad.
Försyn *belöna* 1. *god* *straffa* 1. *ond.*
A mountain is larger than a hill.
berg n. *större än* *kulle m.*
Virtue is more valuable than gold.
Dygd def. *dyrbar* *guld.*

The man is honest, he is useful, he is benevolent, he
hederlig *nyttig* *välvillig*
is active.
driftig

She is virtuous.—It is detestable.
dygdig *afskyvärd*

I am sorry.—Thou art kind. — They are rich.
Jag vara ledsen *god* *rik.*

That man is happy who is virtuous.
Den man lycklig som.

This is what I desired.
Detta hvad önska 1.

He is a true friend, who is faithful in adversity.
verklig *trogen* *olycka f.*

The bird which sung so sweetly.
fågel m. *sjunga, sång* *behagligt.*

Modesty is a quality that highly adorns every one.
Modesti *egenskap* *högligen pryda* 2. *hvarochen.*

A religion whose origin is divine.
religion *ursprung n.* *guddomlig.*

They that reprove us are our best friends.
förebrå *vän m,* 3.

That belongs to me. — Who is he?
höra 2. *till* *Hvem*

What is your father? — My young cousin.
eder far *ung* *kusin.*

I know thy parents. — I admire his courage.
känna 2. *föräldrar* *beundra* 1. *mod.*

She lives with her mother.
bo 2. *hos sin mor.*

All our property is lost.
All *förmögenhet* *förlorad.*

I will come to your house.
komma *hus n.*

Their situation is miserable.
belägenhet m. *ömkelig.*

This hat is mine, the other is thine.
hatt m. *andra*

Those diamonds are hers.
juvel 3.

This warehouse is ours, and that is yours
magasin 5, n. *och*

Their house is more commodious than ours.
beqväm.

I did it myself. — He came himself.
göra, gjorde *sjelf* *komma, kom* *sjelf.*

They performed it themselves.
verkställa 2.

Every man must account for himself.
hvarochen *svara 1.*

I have not seen either.
se *någondera*

Neither of my brothers were there.
Ingendera *broder*, pl. *bröder* *der.*

This is true. — That is only a fancy.
sann. *inbillning, m.*

I may have misunderstood him.
töra, torde *missförstå.*

I did not write that letter.

You do not attend to your own interests as he does.
bevaka 1. *fördel m, 2.*

Let us do that. — Let him have it.
få.

We must do it.—Let us be gone.—It may rain.
gå. *regna.*

A wise man governs his passions.
vis *styra 2.* *begär 5.*

To be good is to be happy.
vara *säll.*

To be temperate is to prolong the life.
måttlig *förlänga 2.* *lif n.*

That he should refuse such an offer, is very natural.
afslå *tillbud n.* *ganska* *naturlig*

Mayest thou be happy.—Long live the King!
lefva 2. *Konung.*

Were it not for this. — Had I been there.

I will reward thee. — Thou wilt repent of that.
belöna. *ångra.*

He will never succeed.—We shall dine at home.
lyckas *äta middag* *hemma*

I am musing on that.—I must own that I am wrong.
fundera 1. *tillstå* *hafva orätt.*

Cease to do evil.—I heard him say so.
Upphöra 2. *ond* *höra 2.* *säga*

ON THE ADVERBS.

He reads very well. — He acted very wisely.
läsa *väl* *giöra, gjord* *vist.*

It is much better to go, than to stay.
mycket *än* *blifva qvar.*

I never saw him. — I have always thought so.
aldrig *alltid* *tänka 3.*

By all means let us know it as soon as possible.
För all del *veta* *så snart som möjeligt.*

I verily believe so. — He came very suddenly.
Sannerligen *tro 2.* *hastigt.*

Come here. — Go hither.
hit *dit.*

One ought to be indulgent.
Man böra öfverseende.

One is apt to love one's-self.
benägen älska sig sjelf

Some are happy, others are unfortunate.
Någon pl. *några lycklig andra olycklig.*

None of them returned.
Ingen komma tillbaka.

ON THE VERBS.

I am offended. — She is loved by her husband.
förtörnad. älskad af man.

I am writing a letter.—Are you reading this book?
skrifva bref n. läsa 3.

I have done it. — I love my children.
göra, gjort. barn n, 5.

He instructs his pupils.—Does he love her?
undervisa 1. *elef 3.*

Improve your time. — Depart in peace.
Begagna 1. *tid m. Fara, for fred.*

Forgive your enemies.
Förlåta, imp. *förlät fiende 3.*

I will love though he chide me.
ehuru banna 1.

Having finished his work, he went home.
sluta 1. *arbete n, 4. gå, gick hem.*

We should resist the allurements of vice.
emotstå retelse 3. last.

He may go or stay. — I saw him yesterday.
blifva qvar se, såg, sett i går.

I came home this morning.
komma, kom i morse

I have heard great news to-day.
höra 2. stor nyhet 3. i dag

I never saw a more affecting sight.
aldrig rörande syn m.

I had finished my letter before he arrived.
innan anlända 2.

If he come to-morrow, I shall speak to him.
i morgon tala 1. med

I wrote to him yestesday.
skrifva, skref, skrifvit.

I have written to him to-day.

He was ill, but I still thought he might recover.
sjuk likväl tro 2. kunna komma-sig.

ON THE PREPOSITIONS.

He went from London to Harwich.
till

The book is written by him.
af

His coat is made by Slater, the tailor.
rock skräddare.

He writes with a bad pen.
med dålig penna f.

They ran towards the river.
springa, sprang till ström m.

He died of a fever.
dö, dog af feber.

He loves her for her accomplishments.
för talang 3.

A mother with her children.
moder sin barn n, 5.

Have you money about you?
penningar hos

He went into the shop — In the pulpit.
in i bod m. På predikstol m.

He stood without the gate.
stå, stod utanföre port, m.

ON THE CONJUNCTIONS.

You and I are happy, because we are pious.
emedan from.

Though he was rich, yet he became poor
Ehuru rik likväl blifva, blef fattig

for our sakes. — Whether he will or not.
för skull. Antingen eller.

If you do so.—If you chose to do so.
Om behaga 1.

I will either send it or bring it with myself.
antingen skicka eller taga

He wished to do it, but he could not.
önska 1. *men ej, icke.*

She is as amiable as her sister.
lika älskvärd som syster.

He is not so tall as his brother.
lång bror.

Thou art wiser than me.
vis än

They loved him more than me.
mer

O divine religion! how sweet are thy promises.
O guddomlig huru ljuf löfte 4.

Woe unto him who loves not God.
We den Gud.

Alas! how short is our life.
Ack kort

Ah, rogue! I have caught thee.
Ha! skur få, fick, fått

Oh! I have lost a friend and a protector.
O förlora 1. beskyddare m.

ANECDOTE.

Anekdot m.

A chymist, having dedicated a book to LEO the
kemist dedicera 1.
tenth, wherein he pretented to teach a method
påstå sig lära metod m. sätt n.
of making gold, expected to receive a magnificent
guld vänta 1. få präktig
present from the same. The Pope, however, sent
skänk m. Påfve likväl skicka 1.
him only a great empty purse with this compliment:
blott stor tom pung m. kompliment m.
that since he knew how to make gold, he
emedan förstå, förstod
wanted nothing but a purse to put it in.
behöfva 2. ingenting lägga

A Bishop was consumed with desire of being
Biskopp förtäras 2. af begär
made a Cardinal. He envied the good health of
Kardinal afundas 1. helsa f.
one of his servants, and said: how do you
tjenare säga, sade
manage to be always well, while I am
bära sig åt då or *medan*
always ill? The servant answered: my Lord, the
sjuk svara 1.
reason is this, that you have always a hat in your
orsak m. hatt m. uti
head, and I have always my head in a hat.
hufvud n.

During a war with France, Lord Howe was
Under krig n. Frankrike
suddenly awakened from his sleep by an Officer,
hastigt väckt sömn m. Officer m.
who told him the ship was on fire close to
säga, sade skepp n. i brand tätt intill
the powder-room. His Lordship coolly replied:
krutkammare m. Lord kallt svara 1.
"If it is so, Sir, we shall very soon know it." Some
Om Herre snart få veta
minutes afterwards, the Lieutenant returned,
minut 3. efter Löjtnant komma tillbaka
and told his Lordship, he had no occasion to be
ej behöfva 2.
afraid, for the fire was extinguished. "Afraid?"
rädd ty släcka 3.

answered Lord Howe hastily; "what do you mean
svara *hastigt* *mena* 1.
by that, Sir? I never was afraid in my life."
med *lif n.*

Zeno the Philosopher, thus addressed a
Filosof *sålunda* *tilltala*, 1.
garrulous youth: "Nature gave us two ears
pratsjuk *yngling m.* *Natur*, def. *gifva* *öra* 1.
and one mouth, that we might hear much, and talk
mun m. *höra* *tala*
little.

When Xerxes, at the head of an army, incredibly
Då, när *i snetsen för arme m.* *otroligt*
numerous, invaded Greece, he was greatly surprised
talrik *infalla i* *storligen förvånad*
to find Leonidas, with only three hundred Spartans,
finna *blott* *Spartan 3.*
prepared to dispute his passage at Thermo-
färdig *bestrida* *marsch, genomtåg vid*
pylæ pass, and sent him orders to deliver
streights *befallning* or *ordres* *lemna*
up his arms. To which command Leonidas
ifrån sig sin wapen n, 5. *befallning m.*
gave the following short but rosolute
gifva, gaf *följande* *kort men* *resolverad, frimodig*
answer: come and take them.
svar n. *komma, kom* *taga, tog*

When Cæsar conquered Pharnaces at the first

onsett, he sent this laconic letter
anfall n. skicka 1. lakonisk, fåordig bref n.
to a friend: I came, I saw, I conquered.
se, såg segra 1.

PHILIP, the father of ALEXANDER the Great, once wrote to the Lacedæmonians in the
en gång skrifva, skref på
following manner: "If I enter your territories,
sätt n. beträda 2. område n, 4.
I will destroy every thing with fire and sword." To
förstöra eld svärd. På
this terrible menace the Lacedæmonians answered only by the word "if."
förskräcklig hotelse m.
med ord n. om.

The Calif HEGIAGE, who by his cruelties
Kalif grymhet m, 3.
had rendered himself the horror of his subjects,
gjöra fasa f. undersåte m, 3.
met one day, on a journey, an Arabian of the
möta 3. resa f. Arab
desert, and asked him among other things,
öcken m. ödemark m. fråga 1. ibland
what sort of a man the Calif was, of whom so much
hvad slags om mycket
was said. "He is no man," replied the
sägas infalla, inföll
Arabian, "but a monster."—"Of what do they
vildjur n. man

accuse him ?" said the Calif—" Of the most inhuman
anklaga 1. *omensklig*
barbarities," replied the Arabian. "Have you ever
grymhet m. svara 1. *du någonsin*
seen him ?" demanded HEGIAGE. " No,"
se, såg, sett *fråga*, 1. *nej*
answered the other. " Look at him now," said the
andra. Betrakta 1. *nu*
Calif: "it is to him you speak." The Arabian,
med *tala* 1.
without betraying the least surprise, fixed
utan att röja *minst bestörtning m. fästa* 1.
his eyes upon him saying : "And you, Sir, do
öga, pl. *ögon*
you know who I am ?—"No," replied the Calif.—
veta hvem
" I am of the family of ZOBAIR,"
familj m. or *slägt m.*
said the Arabian, "all whose descendants are
afkomling 2.
infected with madness one day in the
smittad, behäftad *galenskap* *om*
year ; and this is my mad day."
år n.

AUGUSTUS, who was prone to anger, got
benägen *vrede få, fick*
the following lesson from ATHENODORUS, the Philo-
lexa f.
pher, that so soon as he should feel the first
snart som *känna*

emotions towards anger, he should repeat all the
rörelse 3. *till* *upprepa*
letters of the alphabet.
bokstaf, pl. *bokstäfver* *alfabet n.*

The Duke de Montmorenci, playing one day at
Hertig *spela* 1.
hazard, won a considerable sum of
hasard vinna, vann. *ansenlig summa f.*
money. A Gentleman, standing near him,
penningar. *Herre* *stå, stod bredvid*
said to his friend: "That sum would pay all my
vän *betala*
debts and make me happy."—"Would it so, Sir?"
skuld 3. *göra* *lycklig.*
replied the Duke, "take it then, I only wish that
taga, tog *då* *önska* 1.
it were more." As the Duke was walking one day
spatsera 1.
in the fields near Toulouse with another
på *fält n*, 5. *en annan*
Nobleman, their discourse turned upon the happiness
Adelsman *samtal falla, föll* *sällhet*
of men in different situations,
menniska 1. *särskilt tillstånd n*, 5. *belägenhet m*, 3.
and whether those were most happy who lived in
antingen de *lycklig* *lefva* 2.
a high, or those who lived in a low station? "Ho!"
hög *låg stånd n*, 5. *Hå!*
says the Duke, on observing three or four pea-
då *observera* 1. *bon-*

sants, who were making their frugal meal
de, pl. *bönder* *göra* *tarflig måltid m*, 3.
under a tree, these men shall settle the
under *träd n*, 5. *man, män* *afgöra*
point for us. He comes up to them, and
sak m, 3. *gå, gick fram*
accosting in his usual gracious manner, says:
tilltala 1. *på* *vanlig nådig, artig* *sätt n*, 5.
"My friends, are you happy?" three of them told
säga, sade
him, "that confining their happiness to a few
inskränka 3. *några få*
acres, which they had received from
tunnland n, 5. *få, fått, fick*
their ancestors, they desired nothing further." The
förfäder *begära* 2. *ingenting vidare*
fourth said: "that all he wished was
allt hvad *önska* 1.
to be able to regain the possession of his
blifva i stånd *återfå* *besittning m.*
patrimony, which had passed into
fäderne-arf n. *komma, kom, kommit uti*
other hands, by the misfortunes of his family."
hand, pl. *händer* *olycka* 1. *slägt n.*
"Well then, my friend, if you had it again, do you
Välan! *igen*
think that you should be happy?"—"As happy, my
tänka 3. *Så*
Lord Duke, I think, as a man can possibly be
menniska f. *möjligtvis*

in this world. "What would it cost you to recover
verld m, 3. *kosta 1.* *återfå*
it?" "Two thousand livres, Sir."—"Well then,"
said the Duke, turning to one of his attendants,
vända 2. *svit m.*
present him with that money, that I may say I have
skänka 3.
had the satisfaction to-day of making a person
tillfredsställelse m. *i dag* *person m.*
happy."

GENEROUS REVENGE.
ädel, ädelmodig *hämd m.*

At the period when the Republic Genoa
Vid *period m.* *Republik m.* *Genua*
was divided between the factions of the Nobles
delad, söndrad *parti n, 3.* *Adel m.*
and the people, UBERTO, of low origin, but of an
folk n. *låg härkomst m.*
elevated mind and superior ta-
upphöjd, stor själ m. sinne n. *öfverlägsen ta-*
lents, and enriched by commerce, having raised
lang 3. *rik, riktad* *handel m.* *upplyfta 3.*
himself to be the head of she popular party,
hufvudman m. *folk-parti n.*
maintained for a considerable time a democratical
vidmakthålla-höll *betydlig* *tid m.* *demokratisk*
form of government.
regeringsform m.

The Nobles at length, uniting all their efforts,
sluteligen förena sin åtgärd 3.
succeeded in subverting this state
lyckas 1. öfverändakasta 1. tillstånd n. ordning m.
of things, and regained their former
ting n, 5. återvinna-vann sin förra
supremacy. They used their victory with considerable
öfvervälde n. sin seger m. mycken
rigour, and, in particular, having imprisoned
stränghet m. isynnerhet arrestera 1.
UBERTO, proceeded against him as a traitor, and
förfara, förfor med förrädare m.
thought they displayed sufficient lenity in
tycka 3. visa 1. tillräcklig mildhet f.
sentencing him to a perpetual banishment and
dömma 2. ständig landsförvisning m.
the confiscation of his property. ADORNO, who
konfiskering m. egendom m.
was then the first Magistrate, a man of a haughty
Magistratsperson högdragen
temper, and proud of ancient nobility,
lynne n. stolt öfver gammal adelskap n. anor
though otherwise not void of generous sentiments,
ehuru eljest utan ädel tänkesätt n, 5.
in pronouncing this sentence on UBERTO, aggra-
vid afkunnande af dom m. öka 1.
vated its severity by the insolent terms in which
hårdhet trotsig ordalag n, 5.
he conveyed it. "You," said he, "you the
meddela 1. afsaga

son of a base mechanic, who have dared to
låg, gemen handfverkare våga 1.
trample upon the Nobles of Genoa, you are, by their
trampa
clemency, only doomed to return into the no-
mildhet f. endast dömd återvända in-
thing whence you sprung."
te n. uppkomma,—kom, härstamma 1.

UBERTO received his condemnation with
emottaga-tog dom
respectful submission to the Court, yet,
vördnadsfull undergifvenhet f. för Domstol m.
stung by the manner in which it was expressed, he
sårad sätt n. på uttryckt
could not forbear saying to ADORNO, "that he
afhålla sig ifrån
might hereafter find cause to repent the language
framdeles få skäl n,5. ångra språk, n.
he had used to a man of sentiments as ele-
nyttja 1. *emot lika upp-*
vated as his own." He then made his obeisance
höjd som egen bugning m.
and retired. Having taken leave of his
gå sin väg. taga tog, tagit afsked n.
friends, he embarked in a vessel bound for
gå om bord på skepp n. destinerad till
Naples, and quitted his native land without a tear.
Neapel lemma 1. *fädernesland utan tår m.*
He collected some debts due to him in the
samla 1 *fordring m,* 2.

Neapolitan dominions, and went to settle on
Neapelsk område n, 4. sätta sig ner
one of the islands in the Archipelago, belonging to
ö, öar m. Arkipelag m. hörande
the state of Venice. Through his industry he here
Venetianska staten. industri m.
acquired, in the course of a few years, greater
förvärfva sig under (loppet af) få år n, 5.
wealth than he had possessed at Genoa, and his
rikedom m. äga 2.
reputation for honour and generosity equalled
rykte, anseende heder ädelmod svara 1. emot
his fortune.
förmögenhet.

Among other places which he frequently visited
Ibland plats 3. ofta besöka 3.
as a merchant was Tunis, at that time in friendship
handlande tid m. vänskap m.
with the Venetians, though hostile to most
Venetianare fiendtlig emot de fleste
other Italian states, and especially to Genoa. As
Italiensk isynnerhet
Uberto was on a visit to one of the first men
besök n. hos
of that place at his country-house, he saw a Christian
landt-egendom Kristen
slave at work in irons, whose appearance excited
slaf m. på arbete boja 1. utseende väcka 3.
his attention. The youth seemed
uppmärksamhet. yngling synas, tyckas 3.

oppressed with labour to which his delicate
öfvervältigad af arbete n. *spenslig*
frame had not been accustomed, and while he
kroppsbyggnad m. *vand*
leaned, at intervals, upon the instrument with which
luta sig 1. *emellanåt* *verktyg n.*
he was working, a sigh burst from his
arbeta 1. *suck m.* *utbrista,—brast*
full heart, and a tear stole down his
hjerta n. *smyga, smög sig utför*
cheek. UBERTO eyed him with tender com-
kind *betrakta* 1. *öm med-*
passion, and addressed him in Italian. The youth
lidande n. *tilltala* 1. *på Italienska*
caught eagerly the sounds of his native
lyssna till 1. *begärligt* *ljud n*, 5. *moders-*
tongue, and replying to his enquiries, informed him
mål n. *svara* 1. *på* *fråga* 1. *underrätta* 1.
he was a Genoese. "And what is your name, young
Genuesare *ung*
man ?" said UBERTO. "You need not be afraid of
behöfva 2. *ädd*
confessing to me your birth and condition."—"Alas!
tillstå för *börd m.* *stånd n.* *Ack!*
he answered, I fear my captors suspect
de som tagit mig misstänka 3.
enough to demand a large ransom. My father is
nog *fordra* *stor lösen m.*
indeed one of the first men in Genoa. His name is
verkeligen

ADORNO and I am his only son."—"ADORNO!"
enda
UBERTO checked himself from uttering any thing
hejda 1. *att yttra*
more aloud; but to himself he cried: "thank
högt för utropa 1. *himlen*
heaven! then shall I be nobly revenged.
vare låf! blifva ädelt hämnad—få hämd.
He took leave of the youth, and went immediately
genast
to enquire after the Corsair Capain, who claimed a
fråga Kapare-kapten påstå sig
right to young ADORNO, and having found
äga rätt till finna, fann, funnit
him, he demanded the price of his ransom.
begära få veta pris n.
He learned that he was considered
erfara, erfor anses, ansågs, ansedd
as a capture of value, and that less than two thou-
pris m. värde n. mindre
sand crowns would not be accepted. UBERTO paid
krona 1. *antagen*
the sum, and commanding his servant to follow him
befalla 3. *betjent m. följa*
with a horse and a complete suit of handsome
häst m. full omgång vacker
apparel, he returned to the youth, who was working
kläder
as before, and told him he was free. With his own
förut fri

hand he took off his fetters, helped him to change his
af *boja* 1. *hjelpa* 3. *ömsa*
dress and mount on horseback. The youth was
kläder *stiga till häst*
tempted to think it all a dream, and his emotion
frestad *anse* *dröm m.* *rörelse*
almost deprived him of the power of returning
nästan beröfva 1. *förmåga* 1. *förklara*
thanks to his generous benefactor. He was
sin tacksamhet för *välgörare.*
soon, however, convinced of the reality of his good
snart likväl öfvertygad *verklighet m.*
fortune by sharing the lodging and table of UBERTO.
*lycka f,*1. *dela* 1. *boning* *bord*

After a stay of some days at Tunis, to dispatch
vistande n. någon dag 2. *expediera*
the remainder of his business, UBERTO departed
det öfriga *affärer* *resa* 3.
homewards, accompanied by young ADORNO, who by
hem *åtföljd*
his pleasing manners had highly ingratiated himself
behaglig fason 3. *högeligen insinuera* 1.
with him. UBERTO kept him some time at
hos *behålla, behöll* *någon tid m.*
his house, treating him with all the respect and
hus n. bemöta 3. *aktning m.*
affection he could have shewn to the son of his dear-
kärlek m. *visa* 1. *mest*
est friend. At length, having a safe opportunity of
älskad *sluteligen* *säker lägenhet m.*

sending him to Genoa, he gave him a faithful servant
skicka 1. *trogen*
for a conductor, provided him with every con-
till ledsagare förse, försåg be-
venience, slipped a purse of gold into
qvämlighet f,3. sticka,stack penning-pung m. guld
one hand and a letter into the other, and thus addressed
hand m. *tilltala* 1.
him: "My dear youth, I could with much pleasure
älskad gosse *mycken nöje n.*
detain you longer in my humble man-
behålla,qvarhålla länge *ringa, låg bo-*
sion, but I feel your impatience to re-visit your
ning m. men *otålighet f.* *återse*
friends, and I am sensible that it would be cruelty
finna, veta *vore grymhet*
to deprive them longer than necessary of the joy
beröfva 1. *nödvändig* *glädje m.*
they will receive in recovering you. Deign to
erfara *återfå* *värdigas*
accept this provision for your voyage, and deliver
emottaga *provision m.* *resa f.* *lemna* 1.
this letter to your father. He probably may recol-
bref n. *sannolikt* *erindra*
lect somewhat of me, though you are too young to do
sig något *ehuru* *för*
so. Farewell! I shall not soon forget you, and I
farväl *förgäta*
hope you will not forget me." ADORNO poured
hoppas *utgjuta, utgjöt*

out the feelings of a grateful and affectionate heart,
känsla 1. *tacksam tillgifven hjerta n.*
and they parted with mutual tears and em-
skiljas åt 2. *ömsesidig famn-*
braces.
tag n, 5.

The young man had a prosperous voyage home,
lycklig resa f. hem
and the transport with which he was received by
förtjusning m. *emottaga*
his parents may more easily be conceived than de-
föräldrar kan lätt tänkas be-
scribed, after learning that he had been a captive in
skrifvas få veta fånge m.
Tunis, for it was supposed that the ship in which
ty förmoda 1. *på*
he had sailed had foundered. "And to whom,"
segla 1. *sjunka*
said old ADORNO, "am I indebted for the inestimable
har jag att tacka ovärderlig
benefit of seeing you restored to my arms."—
välgerning m. *återställd arm* 2.
"This letter," said his son, "will inform you." He
underrätta 1.
opened, and read as follows:
öppna 1. *läsa* 3. *följa* 2.

"That son of a vile mechanic, who told you that
you a day might repent the scorn with which you
torde ångra 1. *förakt n.*
treated him, has the satisfaction of seeing
behandla 1. *tillfredsställelse m.*

this prediction accomplished; for know,
spådom m. förutsägelse m. uppfylld veta
proud Noble! that the deliverer of your only son
stolt ädling befriare
from slavery is the banished UBERTO.
slafveri n. landsförvist
ADORNO dropt the letter, and covered his face
fälla 2. hölja 2. ansigte n.
with his hand, while his son was extolling
hand m. under det upphöja 2.
in the warmest language of gratitude the virtues
varm språk n. tacksamhet f. dygd 3.
of UBERTO and the paternal kindness he had expe-
faderlig ömhet f. erfara
rienced from him. As the debt could not be
såsom skuld m.
cancelled, ADORNO resolved, if possible, to
utpläna 1. besluta, beslöt möjlig
repay it. He interceded in such a powerful
återbetala intercedera 1. kraftig
manner with the other Nobles, that the sentence
sätt n. hos ädling m. dom, m.
of UBERTO was reversed and full
blifva återkallad, upphäfven full
permission given him to return to
tillåtelse m. frihet m. gifven återvända till
Genoa. In apprizing him of this event,
Då underätta 1. om händelse m.
ADORNO expressed his high obligation to him,
uttrycka 3. stor förbindelse m.

acknowledged the genuine nobleness of his character,
erkänna 2. *äkta ädelhet f.* *karakter m.*
and requested his friendship. UBERTO returned
begära 2. *vänskap m.* *återvända 2.*
to his country, and closed his days in peace
land n. *sluta, slöt* *lugn m.*
with the universal esteem of his fellow-citizens.
allmän aktning m. *medborgare m, 5.*

A SHORT

VOCABULARY

OF

SUCH WORDS AS ARE IN COMMON USE.

EXPLANATION OF THE LETTERS AND FIGURES WHICH ARE PLACED BY THE WORDS.

a. 1, 2, 3, signifies an Active Verb of the 1st, 2d, or 3d Conjugation.
d. 1, 2, 3, ——— a Demi Passive Verb of the 1st, 2d, or 3d Conjugation.
i. 1, 2, 3, 4, ——— an Irregular Verb of the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th Class
ad. ——— an Adjective.
s. ——— A Noun used only in the Singular number.
p. ——— a Noun used only in the Plural number.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, when standing by Nouns, denote their different declensions.
c. masculine or feminine; *n.* neuter.

By referring to these abbreviations in the Grammar, the reader will easily discover, not only the gender of a noun, (whether he must use *en* or *ett*, but also what termination he is to give it in the plural number. And in the same manner the inflections of the different verbs may be ascertained by comparing them with the paradigms.

A.

ABATE, Slå af,* minska, *a.* 1
Able, Skicklig, *ad.* i stånd.
I am able, Jag är i stånd.
Abode, Boning, 2.
Above, Öfver.

* *Att slå* signifies to beat. It is an irregular Verb of the third class: *Jag slår*, imperf. *Jag slog*, but instead of the participles *slått, slådd, slådt*, we use *slagit, slagen*, and *slaget*.

About, Omkring.
Abroad, Ute, Utomlands.
Absence, Frånvaro, *s. c.*
Absent, Frånvarande, *ad.*
Abuse, Missbruk 5. ovett, *s. n.*
Accept, Emottaga. *i.* 2.
Accident, Händelse, 3.
Accuse, Anklaga, *a.* 1.
Ach, Värk, 2. Smärta, 1.
Acknowledge, Erkänna, *a.* 2.
Acquaintance, Bekantskap, 3.
Admittance, Tillträde, 4.
Admonish, Förmana, *a.* 1.
Adorn, Pryda, *a.* 2.
Advance, Försträcka, *a.* 3.
Advantage, Förmån, 3.
Advice, Råd, 5.
Affirm, Bekräfta, *a.* 1.
Afflict, Bedröfva, *a.* 1.
Afraid, Rädd, *ad.*
After, Efter.
Again, Igen.
Age, Ålder, 2.
Agreable, Angenäm, *ad.*
Ague, Frossa, 1.
Aim, Syfte, 4. Afsigt, 3.
Air, Luft, *s. c.*
Ale, Öl, *s. n.*
Alien, Utlänning, 2.
Almost, Nästan.
Alone, Allena.
Also, Också, Ock.
Although, Ehuru.
Altitude, Höjd, 3.
Always, Alltid.
Amiable, Älskvärd, *ad.*
Amicably, Vänligt.
Among, Bland.
Amount, Belopp, 5.
Anchor, Ankare, 5. *n.*
Ancient, Gammal, *ad.*
Angry, Vred, Ond, *ad.*
Anker, Ankare, 5. *c.*
Annual Årlig, *ad.*
Answer, Svar, 5.
Answer, Svara, *a.* 1.
Ant, Myra, 1.
Anxiety, Oro, *s. c.*
Any, Någon, pl. Några.
Apology, Ursägt, 3.
Apparel, Klädnad, 3.
Appear, Synas, *d.* 3.
Appearance, Utseende, 4.
Appetite, Matlust, *s. c.*
Apple, Äpple, 4.
Appoint, Bestämma, *a.* 2.
Appraise, Värdera, *a.* 1.
Apprehension, Fruktan, *s. c.*
Apprentice, Lärling, 2.
Approach, Nalkas, *d.* 1.
Approve, Gilla, *a.* 1.
Arch, Båge, 2.
Ardent, Ifrig, *ad.*
Arm, Arm, 2.
Arm, Beväpna, *a.* 1.
Armour, Rustning, 2.
Around, Rundt omkring.
Arrive, Ankomma, *i.* 4.

Arrow, Pil, 2.
Art, Konst, 3.
Artist, Konstnär, 3.
Ascend, Uppstiga, *i.* 2.
Ashes, Aska, *s. c.*
Ask, Fråga, *a.* 1.
Aspire, Eftersträfva, *a.* 1.
Ass, Åsna, 1.
Assassin, Lönnmördare, 5.
Assert, Bekräfta, *a.* 1.
Assist, Bistå, *i.* 3.
Assistance, Bistånd, 5.
As soon as, Så snart som.
Assure, Försäkra, *a.* 1.
Attachment, Tillgifvenhet.
Attain, Uppnå, *a.* 2.
Attendant, Följeslagare, 5.
Attentive, Uppmärksam, *ad.*
Attest, Betyga. *a.* 1.
Attorney, Advokat, 3.
Aught, Något.
Aunt, Faster or Moster.
Average, Haveri, 3.
Avow, Tillstå, *i.* 3.
Austral, Sydlig, *ad.*
Autumn, Höst, 2.
Awake, Vaken, *ad.*
Awake, Väcka, *a.* 3.

B.

Baby, Litet barn.
Bachelor, Ungkarl, 2.
Bacon, Fläsk, *s. n.*
Bad, Elak, Dålig, *ad.*
Bag, Säck, Påse, 2.
Bail, Borgen, *s. c.*
To Bail, Gå i borgen för.
Baker, Bagare, 5.
Ball, Boll, 2. Bal, 3.
Banish, Förvisa, *a.* 3.
Bar, Rigel, Disk, 2.
Bargain, Köp, 5.
Barge, Slup, 2.
Barrel, Tunna.
Base, Nedrig, *ad.* 1.
Basket, Korg, 2.
Bay, Hafsvik, 2.
Beam, Bjelke, Sparre, 2.
Beard, Skägg, *s. n.*
Beat, Slå, *i.* 2.
Beauty, Skönhet, 3.
Bee, Bi, 4.
Beer, Dricka, *s. n.*
Before, För, Förut.
Beg, Begära. *a.* 2.
Beggar, Tiggare, 5.
Begin, Begynna, *a.* 3.
Behaviour, Uppförande, *s. n.*
Belief, Tro, *s. c.*
Believe, Tro, *a.* 2.
Bell, Klocka, 1.
Belong, Höra till.
Below, Nedom.
Bend, Böja, *a.* 2.
Berry, Bär, 5.
Bespeak, Beställa, *a.* 2.
Bet, Vad, 5.
Between, Emellan.
Bible, Bibel, 2.
Big, Stor, Tjock, *ad.*

Bill, Räkning, Sedel, 2.
Bill of fare, Matsedel, 2.
Billow, Bölja, 1.
Bind, Binda, *i.* 2.
Bird, Fågel, 2.
Black, Svart, *ad.*
Blanket, Filt, 2.
Bleed, Blöda, *a.* 2.
Bless, Välsigna, *a.* 1.
Bliss, Sällhet, 3.
Blood, Blod, *s. c.*
Blow, Slag, Hugg, 5.
Blow, Blåsa, *a.* 3.
Blue, Blå, *ad.*
Boast, Skryta, *i.* 2.
Body, Kropp, 2.
Boil, Koka, *a.* 1.
Bolt, Rigel, Bomm, 2.
Bonnet, Mössa, 1.
Bore, Nafvare, 5.
Borrow, Låna. *a.* 1. 3.
Boundary, Gräns, 3.
Bounty, Frikostighet, *s. m.*
Box, Ask, 2. Låda, 1.
Boy, Gosse, Pojke, 2.
Brain, Hjerna, 1.
Brandy, Cogniac, *s. c.* Brännvin, *s. c.*
Bread, Bröd, 5.
Break, Bryta, *i.* 2.
Breakfast, Frukost, 2.
Breeches, Böxor, *p.*
Brick, Tegel, 5.
Bride, Brud, 2.
Bridge, Bro, 2.
Bridle, Töm, Tygel, 2.
Bring, Bringa, *i.* 4.
Brisk, Frisk, liflig, *ad.*
Broad, Bred, *ad.*
Broker, Mäklare, 5.
Brook, Bäck, 2.
Brown, Brun, *ad.*
Brush, Borste, 2.
Buckle, Spänne, 4.
Bundle, Bunt, 2.
Buoy, Ankarboj. 2.
Burden, Börda, 1.
Burial, Begrafning, 2.
Burn, Brinna, *i.* 1.
Burn, Bränna, *a.* 2.
Bush, Buske, 2.
Butter, Smör, *s. n.*
Buy, Köpa, *a.* 3.
By, Vid, Genom, Af.
By-and-by, Rättnu.

C.

Cabin, Kajuta, 1.
Cable, Ankartåg, 5.
Cage, Bur, Fågelbur, 2.
Calf, Kalf, 2. Vad, 1.
Call, Ropa, Kalla, *a.* 1.
Calling, Embete, 4. Kall, 5.
Calm, Lugn, Stilla, *ad.*
Candle, Ljus, 5.
Candlestick, Ljusstake, 2.
Cap, Mössa, 1.
Capacity, Skicklighet, 3.
Capital, Hufvudstad, 3. Kapital, 5.

Captain, Kapten, 3.
Captive, Fånge, 2.
Card, Kort, 5, Karda, 1.
Care, Omsorg, 3.
Careful, Aktsam, *ad.*
Carpet, Golfmatta, 1.
Carrot, Morot, 3.
Cart, Kärra, 1.
Cash, Kassa, Kontanta penningar.
Castle, Slott, 5.
Cave, Håla, 1. Grop, 2.
Cause, Orsak, 3.
Cautious, Försigtig, *ad.*
Cease, Upphöra, *a.* 2.
Certain, Viss, *ad.*
Certainly, Visserligen.
Certainty, Visshet, *s. c.*
Chace, Jagt, 3.
Chair, Stol, 2.
Chalk, Krita, *s. c.*
Chamber, Kammare, 5.
Chance, Händelse, 3.
Change, Vexel, 2.
Change, Vexla, *a.* 1.
Channel, Kanal, 3.
Charcoal, Kol, 5.
Charm, Intaga, *i.* 2.
Chaste, Kysk, *ad.*
Cheap, Billig, *ad.*
Chearful, Munter, *ad.*
Cheat, Bedrägeri, 3.
Cheese, Ost, 2.
Cherry, Körsbär, 5.
Chew, Tugga, *a.* 1.
Chicken, Kyckling, 2.
Child, Barn, 5.
Chill, Kyla, *s. c.*
Chimney, Spis, Skorsten, 2.
Choice, Val, 5.
Choose Välja, *a.* 2.
Do you choose? Befaller Ni, Behagar Ni.
Christmas, Jul. 2.
Church, Kyrka, 1.
Cinnamon, Kanel, *s. c.*
Circle, Cirkel, 2.
Circumstance, Omständighet, 3.
Citizen, Borgare, 5.
City, Stad, 3.
Civil, Höflig, *ad.*
Claim, Anspråk, 5.
Claw, Klo, 3.
Clean, Ren, *ad.*
Clear, Klar, *ad.*
Cloak, Kappa, 1.
Clock, Klocka, 1. Ur, 5
Close, Sluta, Afsluta, *a.* 1
Cloth, Kläde, 4.
Clothes, Kläder, p.
Cloud, Moln, 5.
Coach, Vagn, 2.
Coachman, Kusk, 2.
Coal, Stenkol, 5.
Coarse, Grof, *ad.*
Coast, Kust, 3.
Coat, Rock, 2.
Coin, Mynt, 5.

Cold, Kall, *ad.* Köld, *s. c.*
Get a cold, Få en förkylning, Förkyla sig.
Colour, Färg, 3.
Colours, Flagga, Fana, 1.
Comb, Kam, 2.
Come, Komma, *i.* 4.
Comfort, Tröst, *s. c.*
Common, Allmänning, 2.
Common, Allmän, *ad.*
Company, Sällskap, 5.
Compass, Kompass, *s. c.*
Compassion, Medlidande, 4.
Compel, Tvinga, *i.* 1.
Competency, Utkomst, *s. c.*
Conceal, Fördölja, *a.* 2.
Conduct, Uppförande, *s. n.*
Confidence, Förtroende, 4.
Congregation, Församling, 2.
Conquest, Eröfring, 2.
Conscience, Samvete, 4.
Consent, Bifall, 5.
Consist, Bestå, *i.* 3.
Consult, Rådfråga, *a.* 1.
Consume, Förtära, *a.* 2.
Contain, Innehålla, *i.* 2.
Continent, Fast land.
Contrive, Utfinna, *i.* 1. laga så, 1.
Convict, Öfverbevisa, *a.* 3.
Copper, Koppar, *s. c.*
Corn, Korn, 5. Liktorn, 2.
Corner, Hörn, 5.
Cost, Kosta, *a.* 1 Kostnad, 3.
Count, Räkna, *a.* 1.

Country. { Land, pl. Länder. / Fädernesland, *s. n.* / Fosterland, *s. n.* / Fosterjord, *s. c.* / Fosterbygd, *s. c.*

Couple, Ett par.
Cow, Ko, 3.
Cow pock, Skydds-koppor, p.
Crack, Knäppa, *a.* 3.
Cream, Grädde, *s. c.*
Creator, Skapare.
Creature, Kreatur, 5.
Creep, Krypa, Smyga, *i.* 2.
Crew, Besättning, 2.
Crowd, Folkhop, 2.
Cruel, Grym, *ad.*
Cruelty, Grymhet, 3.
Cruise, Kryssa, *a.* 1.
Crush, Krossa, *a.* 1.
Crust, Skorpa, 1.
Cry, Ropa, *a.* 1, Gråta, *i.* 2.
Cunning, Listig, *ad.*
Cup, Kopp, 2.
Cure, Kur, 3.
Currants, Vinbär, 5.
Curtain, Gardin, 3.
Custom, Vana, 1. Tull, 2.
Customhouse, Tullhus, 5.
Cut, Skära, *i.* 1.

D.

Daily, Daglig, *ad.* Dagligen.
Damage Skada, *a.* 1.
Damp, Fuktig, *ad.*

Danger, Fara, 1.
Dare, Våga, *a.* 1.
Dark, Mörk, *ad.*
Dawn, Dagas, *d.* 1.
Day, Dag, 2.
Dead, Död, *ad.*
Deaf, Döf, *ad.*
Deal, Bräde, 4. Del, 2.
Deal, Dela, *a.* 1.
Dear, Dyr, *ad.*
Death, Död, 2.
Debt, Skuld, 3.
Deceit, Bedrägeri, 3.
Deceive, Bedraga, *i.* 2.
Decent, Anständig, *ad.*
Decide, Afgöra, *a.* 2.
Deck, Däck 5.
Declare, Förklara, *a.* 1.
Decline, Afböja, *a.* 2.
Decree, Beslut, 5.
Deduct, Afdraga, *i.* 2.
Deem, Döma, *a.* 2.
Deep, Djup, *ad.*
Deer, Hjort, 2.
Defect, Fel, 5. Brist, 3.
Defence, Försvar, 5.
Defend, Försvara, *a.* 1.
Defer, Uppskjuta, *i.* 2.
Defray, Betala, *a.* 3.
Defy, Trotsa, *a.* 1.
Degree, Grad, 3.
Delay, Dröja, *a.* 2.
Delight, Förnöjelse, 3.
Deliver, Befria, *a.* 1.
Demand, Påstående, 4.
Demand, Fordra, *a.* 1.
Deny, Neka, *a.* 1.
Depend, Lita (på), *a.* 1.
Depth, Djup, 5.
Desart, Ödemark, 3.
Descend, Nedstiga, *i.* 2.
Deserve, Förtjena, *a.* 3.
Design, Afsigt, 3.
Desire, Åstundan, *s. c.*
Destiny, Bestämmelse.
Destroy, Förstöra, *a.* 2.
Detain, Qvarhålla, *i.* 2.
Detect, Upptäcka, *a.* 3.
Determination, Beslut, 5.
Detest, Afsky, *a.* 2.
Devotion, Andakt, *s. c.*
Dew, Dagg, *s. c.*
Dial, Solvisare, 5.
Die, Dö, *i.* 3.
Direct, Ställa, *a.* 2.
Dirt, Smuts, *s. c.*
Discharge, Afskeda, *a.* 1.
Disease, Sjukdom, 2.
Displease, Misshaga, *a.* 1.
Distance, Afstånd, 5.
Distant, Aflägsen, *ad.*
Distress, Nöd, *s. c.*
Disturb, Oroa. *a.* 1.
Ditch, Dike, 4.
Dive, Dyka, *a.* 1.
Divide, Dela, *a.* 1. 3.
Divine, Guddomlig, *ad.*
Do, Göra, *a.* 2.

Dog, Hund, 2.
Door, Dörr, 2.
Down, Dun, 5. Ned, *adv.*
Dram, Qvintin, 5. Sup. 2.
Draught, Dryck, 3.
Draw, Draga, *i.* 2.
Dreadful, Förskräcklig, *ad.*
Dream, Dröm, 2.
Dress, Kläda, *a.* 2.
Dress, Klädnad, 3.
Drink, Dricka, i. 1.
Droll, Löjlig, *ad.*
Drum, Trumma, 1.
Drunk, Drucken, *ad.*
Dry, Torr, *ad.* Torka, *a.* 1.
Duck, And, *pl.* Änder.
Duke, Hertig, 2.
Dusk, Skymning, *s. c.*
Dust, Stoft, Damm, *s. n.*
Dusty, Dammig, *ad.*
Duty, Skyldighet, 3.
Dwell, Bo, *a.* 2.
Dye, Färg, 3.

E.

Each, Hvarje.
Ear, Öra, *pl.* Öron.
Early, Tidigt.
Earn, Förtjena, *a.* 1.
Earnest, Alfvar, *s. n.*
Earth, Jord, *s. c.*
Earthenware, Ler-kärl, 5.
Ease, Lätta, Lindra, *a.* 1.
Easy, Lätt, *ad.*
Eat, Äta, *imperf.* Åt.
Eclipse, Förmörkelse, 3.
Eel, Ål, 2.
Egg, Ägg, 5.
Elbow, Armbåge, 2.
Elk, Elg, 2.
Eloquent, Vältalig, *ad.*
Else, Annars.
Emancipation, Frigörelse, 3.
Embark, Gå om bord.
Emetic, Kräkmedel, 5.
Eminence, Höjd, Höghet, 3.
Emperor, Kejsare, 5.
Empty, Tom, *ad.* Töma, *a.* 2.
Enable, Sätta i stånd.
End, Slut, Ändamål, 5.
Endless, Oändelig, *ad.*
Engine, Spruta, 1.
Enjoyment, Njutning, 2.
Ensign, Fändrick, 2.
Ensure, Assekurera, *a.* 1.
Enter, Gå in.
Entry, Förstuga, 1.
Equinox, Dagjemning, 2.
Evade, Undfly, *a.* 2.
Even, Äfven.
Evening, Afton, 2.
Event, Händelse, 3.
Ever, Alltid.
Evil, Ond, *ad.*
Exalted, Upphöjd, *ad.*
Excell, Öfverträffa, *a.* 1.
Except, Undantaga, *s.* 2.
Exception, Undantag, 5.

Exchange, Börs, 3.
Exchequer, Räntkammare, 5.
Excite, Uppväcka, *a.* 3.
Exclude, Utsluta. *s.* 2.
Excuse, Ursäkt, 3.
Exertion, Bemödande, 4.
Exhort, Uppmuntra, *a.* 1.
Exorbitant, Öfverdrifven, *ad.*
Expect, Vänta, *a.* 1.
Expectation, Väntan, *s. c.*
Expedient, Utväg, 2.
Explain, Förklara, *a.* 1.
Expose, Utsätta, *s.* 4.
Express, Uttrycka, *a.* 3.
Extend, Utsträcka, *a.* 3.
External, Utvertes.
Extinguish, Utsläcka, *a.* 3.
Extract, Utdraga, *s.* 2.
Extremely, Ganska, högst.
Extricate, Utveckla, *a.* 1.
Eye, Öga, pl. Ögon.
Eyebrow, Ögonbryn, 5.
Eyelid, Ögonlock.

F.

Face, Ansigte, 4.
Fact, Verk, 5. Gerning, 2.
Fade, Förvissna, *a.* 1.
Fagot, Ris-knippa, 1.
Faint, Svag, Matt, *ad.*
Fair, Vacker, Täck, *ad.*
Fair, Marknad, 3.
Faith, Tro, *s. c.* Lära, 1.
Faithful, Trogen, *ad.*
Fall, Fall, 5. Falla, 2. *i.*
False, Falsk, *ad.*
Fame, Rykte, 4.
Famine, Hungersnöd, *s. c.*
Famous, Ryktbar, *ad.*
Fancy, Tycke, 4.
Far, långt; *how far? hur långt?*
Farm, Arende-jord.
Farrier, Hof-slagare, 5.
Farther, Längre.
Fast, Fort.
Fat, Fet, *od.*
Fate, Öde, 4.
Father, Fader, *pl.* Fäder.
Fathom, Famn, 2.
Fault, Fel, 5.
Fear, Fruktan, *s. c.*
Feather, Fjäder, 2.
Fee, Lön, 3, Arfvode, 4.
Fees, Driks-pengar.
Feel, Känna, *a.* 2.
Feeling, Känsla, 1.
Fellon, Missdådare, 5.
Ferry, Färja, 1, Färja, *a.* 1.
Fertile, Fruktbar, *ad.*
Fetch, Hämta, *a.* 1.
Fetters, Fjettrar, *p.*
Fever, Feber, 2.
Few, Få. *comp.* Färre.
Fickle, Ostadig, *ad.*
Field, Fält, 5. Mark, 3.
Fig, Fikon, 5.
Fight, Batalj, 3.
Fight, Strida, *a.* 2. Slåss.
Fill, Fylla, *a.* 2.

Final, Slutlig, *ad.*
Fine, Fin, Skön, *ad.*
Finger, Finger, 2.
Finish, Sluta, *a.* 1.
Fir, Furuträd, 5. Tall, 2.
Fire, Eld, 2.
Fireside, Brasa, 1.
Fish, Fisk, 2. Fiska, *a.* 1.
Fit, Passande, Beqväm, *ad.*
Fix, Fästa, *a.* 1.
Flame, Låga, 1.
Flannel, Flanell, 3.
Flap, Uppslag, 5.
Flat, Flat, Platt, Slät, *ad.*
Flax, Lin, *s. n.*
Flea, Loppa, 1.
Fleet, Flotta, 1.
Flesh, Kött, *s. n.*
Flexible, Böjlig, *ad.*
Flight, Flygt, *s. c.*
Fling, Kasta, *a.* 1.
Float, Flyta, *i.* 2. Drifta, *a.* 1.
Flog, Piska, *a.* 1.
Flood, Flod, 3.
Floor, Golf, 5.
Flour, Mjöl, *s. n.*
Flow, Flyta, *i.* 2 Rinna, *i.* 1.
Flower, Blomma, 1.
Fly, Fluga, 1.
Fly, Fly, *a.* 2. Flyga, *i*, 2.
Fog, Dimma, 1.
Fold, Lägga (*i.* 4.) ihop.
Follow, Följa, *a.* 2.
Folly, Dårskap, 3.
Food, Mat, Föda, *s. c.*
Fool, Narr, Tok, 2.
Foot, Fot, *pl.* Fötter, 3.
Forbid, Förbjuda, *i.* 2.
Forehead, Panna, 1.
Foreigner, Utlänning, 2.
Forfeit, Förverka, *a.* 1.
Forge, Smedja, 1. Smida, *a.* 2.
Forgery, Förfalskning, 2.
Forget, Förgäta, *i.* 2. Glömma.
Forgive, Förlåta, *i.* 2.
Fort, Skans, Fästning, 2.
Fortune, Lycka, Rikedom, 2.
Foul, Ful, Skamlig, *ad.*
Foundation, Grundval, 2.
Foundling, Hittebarn, 5.
Fountain, Källa, 1.
Fowl, Höna, 1.
Fox, Räf, 2.
Freight, Frakt, 3, Laddning, 2.
Freight, Fraktä, *a.* 1.
Frame, Ram, 2.
France, Frankrike.
Fraternity, Broderskap, 5.
Fraud, Svek, 5. Bedrägeri, 3.
Free, Fri, *ad.*
Freeze, Frysa, *i.* 2.
Frequent, Vanlig, *ad.*
Frequent, Besöka, *a.* 3.
Fresh, Färsk, Ny, *ad.*
Friend, Vän, 3. Qväkare, 5.
Friendship, Vänskap, *s. c.*
Fright, Förskräckelse, *s. c.*
Fright, Förskräcka, *a.* 3.

Fringe, Frans, 2.
Frog, Groda, 1.
From, Från.
Frugal, Sparsam, *ad.*
Fruit, Frukt, 3.
Fry, Steka (*a.* 3.) i panna.
Frying pan, Stekpanna, 1.
Fulfil, Fullgöra, *a.* 2.
Fully, Fullkomligen.
Fume, Ånga, 1.
Fun, Skämt, 5. Lek, 2.
Funeral, Likfärd, 3.
Furious, Rasande, *ad.*
Furnace, Ugn, Masugn. 2.
Furnish, Förskaffa, *a.* 1.
Fur, Pelsverk, 5.
Further, Vidare.
Further, Befordra, *a.* 1.
Future, Tillkommande, *ad.*

G.

Gain, Vinst, 3. Vinna, *i.* 1.
Gale, Blåst, *s. c.*
Gall, Galla, *s. c.*
Gallows, Galge, 2.
Game, Spel, 5.
Game, (Birds) Vildt, *s. c.*
Garden, Trägård, 2.
Garment, Klädning, 2.
Garret, Vinds-kammare, 5.
Garrison, Garnison, 3.
Garter, Strump-band, 5.
Gate, Port, Ingång, 2.
Gather, Samla, *a.* 1.
Gay, Glad, Munter, *ad.*
Generous, Ädelmodig, *ad.*
Gently, Sakta.
Genuine, Oförfalskad, *ad.*
German, Tysk, *ad.*
Ghost, Ande, 2.
Holy Ghost, *Den Helige Ande.*
Giddy, Yr, *ad.*
Gift, Gåfva, 1.
Gilt, Förgyld, *ad.*
Ginger, Ingefära, *s. c.*
Girdle, Gördel, 2.
Girl, Flicka, 1.
Give, Gifva *imp.* Gaf. *per.* Gifvit.
Glass, Glas, 5.
Glaze, Glasera, *a.* 1.
Gloomy, Mörk, Dyster, *ad.*
Glory, Ära, *s.* c. Pris, *s. n.*
Gloss, Glans, *s. c.*
Glove, Handske, 2.
Glue, Lim, *s. n.*
Gnatt, Mygg, 3.
Goal, Fängelse, 3.
God, Gud, 2.
Gold, Guld, *s. n.*
Good, God, *ad.*
Goods, Gods, *s. n.* Egendom, 2.
Goose, Gås, *pl.* Gäss.
Gooseberry, Krusbär, 5.
Gospel, Evangelium.
Gout, Gikt, *s c.*
Gown, Klädning, 2.
Night Gown, *Nattrock*, 2.
Grace, Nåd, *s. c.* Bön, 3.

Grain, Korn, 5.
Grape, Vindrufva, 1.
Grasp, Gripa, *i.* 2.
Grass, Gräs, *s. n.*
Grater, Refjern, 5. Rasp, 2.
Grave, Graf, 2
Grave, Alfvarsam, *ad.*
Gravel, Grus, Krappelsten, 2.
Gravy, Steksaft, 3.
Grease, Smörja, 1. Fett, *s. n.*
Great, Stor, *comp.* Större.
Greedy, Snål, Sniken, *ad.*
Green, Grön, *ad.*
Greens, Grönsaker, *p.*
Grey, Grå, *ad.*
Grief, Sorg, 3. Oro, *s. c.*
Grieve, Sörja, *a.* 2.
Groan, Sucka, Pusta, *a.* 1.
Grocer, Kryddkrämare, 5.
Groin, Ljumske, 2.
Groom, Stalldräng, 2.
Grow, Vexa, *a.* 3. Blifva.
Gruel, Hafre-soppa, 1.
Guard, Vakt, 3, Vakta, *a.* 1.
Guess, Gissa, *a.* 1.
Guest, Gäst, 3.
Guide, Leda, *a.* 2.
Guilt, Brott, 5.
Guilty, Brottslig, *ad.*
Guittar, Cittra, 1.
Gulf, Hafsvik, 2. Afgrund, 3.
Gum, Kåda, *s. c.* Gom, 2.
Gums, Tandkött, 5.
Gun, Bössa, 1. Kanon, 3.
Gunpowder, Krut, *s. n.*
Gypsy, Spåkäring, 2.

H.

Habit, Vana, 1. Klädning, 2
Hackney Coach, Hyrvagn, 2.
Hail, Hagel, 5.
Hair, Hår, 5.
Hall, Sal, 2.
Ham, Skinka, 1.
Hand, Hand, *pl.* Händer.
Handkerchief, Näsduk, 2.
Handle, Skaft, 5.
Handsome, Vacker, *ad.*
Handspike, Båtshake, 2.
Hang, Hänga, *a.* 2.
Hansel, Handsöl, *s. n.*
Happen, Hända, Råka, *a.* 1.
It happen'd, Det hände.
I happen'd, Jag råkade.
Happy, Lycklig, Säll, *ad.*
Happiness, Sällhet, 5.
Harbour, Hamn, 2.
Hard, Hård, Svår, *ad.*
Harden, Härda, *a.* 1.
Hardly, Svårligen, Knappt.
Hardship, Svårighet, 3.
Hare, Hare, 2.
Harm, Harm, *s. c.* Oförrätt, 3.
Harness, Sele, 2.
Harrow, Harf, 2.
Harvest, Skörd, 2.
Haste, Hast, *s. c.*
Hat, Hatt, 2.

Hate, Hat, *s. n.* hata, 1.
Haughty, Högfärdig, *ad.*
Hawk, Hök, 2.
Hay, Hö, *s. n.*
Hazy, Töcknig, Fuktig, *ad.*
Head, Hufvud, 5.
Headach, Hufvudvärk, *s. n.*
Heal, Hela, Bota, *a.* 1.
Health, Helsa, *s. c.*
To your good health, Skål!
Heap, Hop, 2.
Hear, Höra, *a.* 2.
Hearken, Lyssna, *a.* 1.
Heart, Hjerta, 4.
Hearty, Frisk, Rask, *ad.*
Heat, Hetta, *s. c.*
Heave, Häfva, *a.* 2. Lyfta, *a.* 1.
Heaven, Himmel, 2.
Heavy, Tung, Svår, *ad.*
Hedge, Häck, 2.
Heedless, Vårdslös, *ad.*
Heel, Häl, Klack, 2.
Height, Höjd, 3, Topp, 2.
Heir, Arfvinge, 2.
Helm, Styre, 4. Roder, 5.
Help, Hjelp, *s. c.* Hjelpa, *a.* 3.
Hem, Fäll, 2. Fälla, 1.
Hen, Höna, 1.
Hence, Härifrån.
Heps, Nypon, 5.
Herb, Ört, 3.
Here, Här.
Hero, Hjelte, 2.
Hide, Hud, 2.
Hide, Gömma, *a.* 2.
High, Hög, *ad.*
Hinder, Hindra, *a.* 1.
Hint, Vink, 2.
Hire, Hyra, 1. Hyra, *a.* 2.
Hoarse, Hes, *ad.*
Hog, Galt, 2. Svin, 5.
Hoist, Hissa, *a.* 1.
Hold, Fäste, 4. Hålla, *s.* 2.
Hole, Hål, 5. Håla, 1.
Holy, Helig, *ad.*
Home, Hem. 5.
At home, Hemma.
Honest, Ärlig, *ad.*
Hoof, Hästhof, 2.
Hook, Hake, Krok, 2.
Hoop, Tunnband, 5.
Hops, Humle, *s. c.*
Hope, Hopp, *s. n.*
Horse, Häst, 2.
Hot, Het, *ad.*
Hour, Time, 2.
House, Hus, 5.
Hug, Omfamna, *a.* 1.
Hulk, Skråf (af ett skepp)
Hull, Rum, (i ett skepp.)
Humble, Ödmjuk, *ad.*
Hungry, Hungrig, *ad.*
Hunt, Jaga, *a.* 1.
Hurricane, Orkan, 3.
Hurry, Brådska, Hast, *s. c.*
Hurt, Skada, *s. c.* Skada, *a.* 1.
Husband, Man, *pl.* Män.
Hush, Nedtysta, *a.* 1.

Hut, Koja, 1.
Huzza, Hurra!
Hymn, Psalm, Låfsång, 3.

J.

Jack (Boot) Stöfvelknekt, 2.
Jacket, Tröja, Jacka, 1.
Jaundice, Gulsot, *s. c.*
Jaw, Käft, Kindboge, 2.
Jay, Kaja, 1.
Ice, Is, 2.
Idle, Lat, *ad.*
Idol, Afgud, 2.
Jest, Skämt, 5.
Jew, Jude, 2.
Jewel, Juvel, 3.
If, Om.
Ignorance, Okunnighet, *s. c.*
Ill, Sjuk, *ad.*
Illegal, Olaglig, *ad.*
Illness, Sjukdom, 2.
Image, Bild, 3.
Imitate, Efterapa, *a.* 1.
Immense, Omätlig, *ad.*
Immortal, Odödlig, *ad.*
Immoveable, Orörlig, *ad.*
Impart, Meddela, *a.* 1.
Impartial, Opartisk, *ad.*
Impatience, Otålighet, *s. c.*
Impediment, Hinder, 5.
Imperfect, Ofullkomlig, *ad.*
Impertinence, Näsvishet. *s. c.*
Impiety, Ogudaktighet, *s. c.*
Importance, Betydenhet, *s. c.*
Imposition, Bedrägeri, 3.
Impression, Intryck, 5.
Improbable, Osannolik, *ad.*
Improper, Otillbörlig, *ad.*
Improve, Förbättra, *a.* 1.
Impudence, Oförskämdhet.
Impunity, Strafflöshet, *s. c.*
Impure, Oren, *ad.*
Inattention, Oaktsamhet, 3.
Incapable, Oduglig, *ad.*
Inch, Tum, *pl.* Tum, *c.*
Incision, Inskärning, 2.
Income, Inkomst, 3.
Increase, Tillvexa, *a.* 3.
Incredible, Otrolig, *ad.*
Incurable, Obotlig, *ad.*
Indeed, I sanning, Också.
Indisposed, Opasslig, *ad.*
Induce, Förmå, *a.* 2.
Inexhaustible, Outöslig, *ad.*
Infamous, Nedrig, *ad.*
Infant, Barn, 5.
Infection, Smitta, 1.
Inferior, Sämre, Lägre, *ad.*
Infinite, Oändelig, *ad.*
Infirm, Svag, *ad.*
Inflexible, Oböjlig, *ad.*
Inform, Underrätta, *a.* 1.
Infuse, Ingjuta, *i.* 2.
Ingenious, Qvick, Snillrik, *ad.*
Ingraft, Inympa, *a.* 1.
Ingrave, Gravera, *a.* 1.
Inhabitant, Invånare, 5.
Injection, Insprutning, 2.

Ink, Bläck, *s. n.*
Inkhorn, Bläckhorn, 5.
Inlet, Öppning, 2.
Inmost, Innerst, *ad.*
Inn, Gästgifvare-gård, 2.
Innocent, Oskyldig, *ad.*
Inoculate, Ympa, *a.* 1.
Inquire, Efterfråga, *a.* 1.
Inquisitive, Frågvis, *ad.*
Insensible, Känslolös, *ad.*
Insert, Införa, *a.* 2.
Insist, Påstå, *i.* 3.
Insolent, Oförskämd, *ad.*
Install, Installera, *a.* 1.
Instance, Exempel, 5.
Instantly, Strax.
Instead, I stället.
Institute, Inrätta, *a.* 1.
Insult, Förolämpa, *a.* 1.
Insure, Assekurera, *a.* 1.
Intend, Erna, *a.* 1.
Intention, Afsigt, 3.
Interior, Inre, *ad.*
Internal, Invertes.
Interpret, Uttolka, *a.* 1.
Inter, Begrafva, *i.* 2.
Interrupt, Afbryta, *i.* 2.
Interval, Mellantid, 3.
Interview, Möte, 4.
Intimate, Förtrolig, *ad.*
Intimidate, Skrämma, *a.* 2.
Intire, Hel och hållen.
Intirely, Helt och hållet.
Into, Uti.
Intreat, Bönfalla,—föll.
Intrenchment Förskansning, 2.
Invent, Uppfinna, *i.* 1.
Invoice, Faktura, 1.
Join, Förena, *a.* 1.
Joiner, Snickare, 5.
Joke, Skämt, 5.
Jolly, Lustig, Rolig, *ad.*
Journey, Resa, 1.
Joy, Glädje, *s. c.*
Iron, Jern, *s. n.*
Ironmonger, Jernkrämare.
Irresistible, Oemotståndelig, *ad.*
Irritate, Egga, Uppreta, *a.* 1.
Island, Ö, 2.
Itch, Skabb, Klåda, *s c.*
Item, Så ock, Artickel, Rubrik.
Judge, Domare, 5.
Judgment, Urskilning, *s. c.*
Jug, Krus, 5.
Juice, Saft, 3.
Jump, Hopp, 5. Hoppa, *a.* 1.
Ivory, Elfenben, 5.
Jury, Nämd, 3.
Justice, Rättvisa, *s. c.*
Justly, Rättmätigt, Rättvist.

K.

Kay, Kaj, *s. c.*
Keel, Köl, 2.
Keen, Skarp, Hvass, *ad.*
Keep, Hålla, Behålla, *i.* 2.
Kernel, Kärne, 2.
Kettle, Kittel, 2.
Key, Nyckel, 2.
Kick, Sparka, *a.* 1.

Kidney, Njure, 2.
Kill, Döda, Slagta, *a.* 1.
Kind, God, Huld, Öm, *ad.*
Kindness, Godhet, Huldhet.
King, Konung, Kung, 2.
Kiss, Kyss, 2. Kyssa, *a.* 3.
Kitchen, Kök, 5.
Kitten, Kattunge, 2.
Knapsack. Kappsäck, 2.
Knee, Knä, 4.
Knife, Knif, 2.
Knight, Riddare, 5.
Knit, Knyta, *i.* 2. Sticka, *i.* 1.
Knock, Slå, *i.* 3. Knacka, *a.* 1.
Knot, Knut, 2.
Know, Veta, *i.* 4. Känna, *a.* 2.
Knowledge, Kunskap, 3.
Knuckle, Knöl, 2.

K.

Labour, Arbete, 4. Verk, 5.
Lace, Spets, 2. Snöre, 4.
Lad, Gosse, 2.
Ladder, Stege, 2.
Ladle, Slef, 2.
Lady, Fru, 2. Fruntimmer, 5.
Lake, Sjö, Insjö, 2.
Lame, Lam, Ofärdig, *ad.*
Lamp, Lampa, 1.
Land, Land, 3. Landa, *a.* 1.
Lane, Gränd, 3.
Language, Språk, 5.
Lantern, Lykta, 1.
Lap, Sköte, *s. n.*
Larbord, Babord.
Lard, Ister, *s. n.*
Larder, Skafferi, 3.
Large, Stor, *ad.*
Lark, Lärka, 1.
Lash, Slag, Hugg, 5.
Late, Sen, *ad.*
Laugh, Skratta, *a.* 1.
Law, Lag, 2.
Lawful, Laglig, *ad.*
Lazy, Lat, Trög, *ad.*
Leach, Blodigel, 2.
Lead, Bly, *s. n.*
Leaf, Löf, 5.
Leakage, Läckasje, *s. n.*
Leaky, Otät, Läckig, *ad.*
Lean, Mager, *ad.*
Lean, Luta, *a.* 1.
Learn, Lära, Höra, *a.* 2.
Least, Minst.
Leather, Läder, 5.
Leave, Afsked, Låf, 5.
Leave, Lemna, *a.* 1.
Lee, Lä, *s. n.*
Left, Vänster.
The Left Hand, Vänstra Handen.
Leg, Ben, 5. Lägg, 2.
Legal, Laglig, *ad.*
Leisure, Ledighet, *s. c.*
Lemon, Citron, 3.
Lend, Låna, 1. 3.
Length, Längd, 3.
Less, Mindre.
Lessen, Minska, *a*, 1.
Lessson, Lexa, 1. Lärdom. 2.
Letter, Bokstaf, 3. Bref, 5.

Level, Jemn, Slät, *ad.*
Levy, Utskrifning, 2.
Liberty, Frihet, 3.
Library, Bibliotek, 5.
Lick, Slicka, *a.* 1.
Life, Lif. 5.
Lift, Lyfta, *a.* 1. 3.
Light, Lätt, Ljus, *ad.*
Light, Ljus, Sken, 5.
Light, Lysa, *a.* 3.
Lighten, Blixtra, Ljunga, *a.* 1.
Lighten, (Ease) Lätta, *a.* 1.
Lightning, Blixt, 2. Ljungeld, 2.
Like, Lik, *ad.*
Likeness, Likhet, *s. c.*
Limb, Lem, 2.
Lime, Kalk, *s. c.*
Limp, Halta, *a.* 1.
Line, Lina, 1. Snöre, 4.
Lining, Foder, 5.
Link, Länk, 2.
Lint, Linskaf, *s. n.*
Lion, Lejon, 5.
Lipp, Läpp, 2.
Liquid, Flytande, *ad.*
List, Lista, 1.
Listen, Lyssna, *a.* 1.
Little, Liten, *ad.*
Live, Lefva, *a.* 2.
Liver, Lefver, 2.
Load, Last, 3. Lass, 5.
Loadstone, Magnet, 3.
Lobster, Hummer, 2.
Lock, Lås, 5. Läsa, *a.* 3.
Lodging, Herrberge, 4.
Lofty, Hög, Stolt, *ad.*
Loin, Länd, 3.
Look, Blick, 2, Se, *i.* 3.
Loose, Lös, *ad.*
Loss, Förlust, 3.
Loud, Gäll, Högljudd, *ad.*
Love, Kärlek, *s. c.*
Lovely, Täck, Älskvärd, *ad.*
Lover, Älskare, 5. Älskarinna, 1.
Louse, Lus, *pl.* Löss.
Low, Låg, *ad.*
Lump, Massa, 1. Stycke, 4.
Lungs, Lungor, *sing.* Lunga.
Lustre, Glans, *s. c.* Sken, 5.
Luxury, Yppighet, *s. c.*
Lyre, Lyra, 1.

M.

Mad, Galen, *ad.*
Maid, Piga, 1. Jungfru, 3.
Mail, Post, 3. Postväska. 1.
Make, Göra, *a.* 2.
Male, Hanne, 2.
Malt, Malt, *s. n.*
Man, Man, *pl.* män.
Man, Menniska, 1.
Man of War, Örlogs-Skepp.
Mane, Man, 2.
Manly, Manlig, *ad.*
Manner, Sed, 3. Sätt, 5. Manners, Fasoner, *pl.*
Manure, Gödsel, *s. c.*
Many, Många, *ad.*

Map, Karta, 1.
Marble, Marmor, *s. c.*
Mark, Märke, 4.
Market, Marknad, Pris, 3.
Market-place, Torg, 5.
Marriage, Giftermål, 5.
Marrow, Merg, *s. c.*
Marsh, Kärr, 5. Moras, 3. 5.
Mason, Murmästare, 5.
Mat, Matta, 1.
Match, Parti, 3. Svafvelsticka, 1.
Mate, Styrman.
Mathematics, Matematik, *s. c.*
Matrimony, Äktenskap, 3.
Matter, Ämne, 4. Materia, 3.
Mature, Mogen, *ad.*
Maxim, Grundsats, 3.
Meadow, Äng, 2.
Meal, Mål, 5. Måltid, 3.
Mean, Låg, Ringa, *ad.*
Mean, Mena, *a.* 1.
Means, Medel, 5.
Measure, Mått, 5.
Meat, Kött, *s. n.* Kötträtt, 3.
Measles, Messling, *s. c.*
Mediator, Medlare, 5.
Medium, Medelväg, *s. c.*
Meet, Möta, *a.* 3. Råka, *a.* 1. 3.
Member, Lem, 2. Ledamot, 3.
Memory, Minne, 4.
Mend, Laga, Ändra, *a.* 1.
Mention, Omtala, *a.* 1. 3.
Mercy, Nåd, *s. c.*
Merit, Förtjenst, 3. Förtjena, 3.
Merry, Lustig, Glad, *ad.*
Message, Budskap, 5.
Meteor, Luft-tecken, 5.
Midwife, Jordgumma, 1. Barnamorska, 1.
Mile, Mil, 5.
Milk, Mjölk, *s. c.*
Mill, Qvarn, 2.
Mind, Sinne, 4. Märka, *a.* 3.
Mine, Grufva, 1.
Minor, Omyndig, *ad.*
Mischief, Ofog, 5. Skada, *s. c.* Odygd, 3.
Misery, Elände, 4.
Misfortune, Olycka, *a.* 1.
Mislead, Förleda, *a.* 2.
Miss, Jungfru, Mamsell, 3.
Mistake, Misstag, 5. Misstaga, *i.* 2.
Mistress, Fru, Matmor, 2.
Misty, Töcknig, *ad.*
Mix, Blanda, *a.* 1.
Mock, Gäcka, *a.* 1.
Modest, Sedig, Blygsam, *ad.*
Moist, Fuktig.
Moment, Vigt, *s. c.* Ögonblick, 5.
Money, Penningar, *p.*
Month, Månad, 3.
Moon, Måne, 2.
Morning, Morgon, 2.
Mortar, Mortel, 2.
Moss, Laf, 2. Mossa, 1.
Mother, Moder, 2.
Motion Rörelse, 3. Stolgång, 2.
Move, Röra, *a.* 2. Flytta, Flöt.
Mould, Form, 2. Forma, *a.* 1.
Mountain, Berg, 5.

Mouth, Mun, 2.
Mud, Gyttja, Dy, *s. c.*
Multitude, Myckenhet, 3.
Murder, Mord, 5.
Muscle, Muskel, 2.
Mustard, Senap, *s. c.*
Muster, Mönstra, *a.* 1.
Mutiny, Myteri, 3.
Mutton, Fårkött, *s. n.*
Mystery, Hemlighet, 3.

N.

Nail, Nagel, Spik, 2.
Naked, Naken, *ad.*
Name, Namn, 5.
Namely, Nemligen.
Nap, Lur. *s. c.* Lura, Slumra, 1.
Narrow, Trång, Smal, *ad.*
Nasty, Stygg, Otäck, *ad.*
Native, Inföding, 2.
Naval Engagement, Sjöslag.
Navel, Nafle, 2.
Naughty, Elak, *ad.*
Navy, Krigs-Flotta, 1.
Near, Nära, Närbelägen, *ad.*
Neat, Nätt, Täck, *ad.*
Necessity, Nödvändighet, 3.
Neck, Hals, 2.
Neckcloth, Halsduk, 2.
Need, Nöd, *s. c.*
Needle, Synål, 2.
Needs, Nödvändigt.
Neglect, Försumma, *a.* 1.
Neighbour, Granne, 2. Nabo, 3.
Nest, Näste, Fågelbo, 4.
Never, Aldrig, *ad.*
New, Ny, Färsk, *ad.*
News, Nytt, Nyhet, 3.
Next, Näst.
Nice, Vacker, Läcker, *ad.*
Nickname, Öknamn, 5.
Night, Natt, *pl.* Nätter.
Nimble, Vig, Snabb, *ad.*
Nod, Nick, 2. Nicka, *a.* 1.
Noise, Buller, 5.
Noon, Middagstid.
Nose, Näsa, 1.
Nothing, Ingenting.
Notion, Begrepp, 5. Tanke, 2.
Novelty, Nyhet, 3.
Nourish, Föda, Nära, *a.* 2.
Now, Nu.
Number, Tal, Antal, 5.
Numberless, Otalig, *ad.*
Nurse, Sköterska, 1.
Wet Nurse, Amma, 1.
Nutmeg, Muskott, *s. c.*
Nutriment, Föda, *s. c.*

O.

Oak, Ek, 2.
Oar, Åra, 1.
Obedient, Lydig, *ad.*
Obey, Lyda, *a.* 2.
Object, Föremål, 5.
Obligation, Förbindelse, 3.
Oblong, Aflång, *ad.*
Obstacle, Hinder, Motstånd. 5.
Obstinate, Envis, *ad.*
Obstruction, Förstoppning. 2.

Obtain, Erhålla, *i.* 2.
Obvious, Tydlig, *ad.*
Occasion, Tillfälle, 4.
Occupy, Innehafva,—hade.
Occur, Förekomma, *i.* 4.
Odd, Udda, Sällsam, *ad.*
Offence, Skada, 1. Förtret, 3.
Offend, Förtörna, *a.* 1.
Office, Tjenst, 3. Kontor, 5.
Post Office, Post-Kontor, 5.
Often, Ofta.
Oil, Olja, 1.
Ointment, Smörjelse, 3.
Oister, Ostra, *pl.* Ostron, *c.*
Old, Gammal, *ad.*
Omit, Underlåta, *i.* 2.
Once, En gång, Fordom.
Only, Endast, Allenast, Bara, *ad.*
Open, Öppen, *ad.*
Opiate, Sömndryck, 3.
Oppress, Förtrycka, *a.* 3.
Opulent, Rik, Förmögen, *ad.*
Order, Ordning, 2. Påbud, 5.
Ore, Malm, 3.
Oriental, Österländsk, *ad.*
Origin, Ursprung, 5.
Ornament, Prydnad, 3.
Ostentation, Skryt, *s. n.*
Ostler, Hållkarl, Stalldräng, 2.
Otherwise, Annars.
Oven, Ugn, 2.
Over, Öfver.
Out, Ut.
Outlet, Utgång, 2.
Outside, Utsida, 1.
Outwork, Utanverk, 5.
Owe, Vara skyldig.
Owl, Uggla, 1.
Own, Egen, *ad.*
Owner, Ägare, 5.
Ox, Oxe, 2.

P.

Pace, Gång, *s. c.* Steg, 5.
Pack, Packa, *a.* 1.
Padlock, Utanlås, Hänglås, 5.
Page, Sida (i en bok), 1.
Pail, Ämbar, 5.
Pain, Möda, Plåga, 1.
Paint, Färg, 3. Smink, 5.
Paint, Måla, *a.* 1.
Pair, Par, 5.
Palate, Gom, 2.
Pale, Blek, *ad.*
Palpable, Handgriplig, *ad.*
Pamphlet, Ströskrift, 3.
Pan, Panna, 1.
Pane, Fönster-ruta, 1.
Paper, Papper, 5.
Parcel, Bunt, 2. Knyte, 4.
Parchment, Pergament, 5.
Parish, Socken, 2.
Parsley, Persilja, *s. c.*
Parsnip, Palsternacka, 1.
Part, Del, 2. Lott, 3.
Part, Dela, *a.* 1. Skilja, *a.* 2.
Partly, Dels.
Pass, Passera, *a.* 1.
Path, Stig, Väg, 2.
Patience, Tålamod, *s. c.*

Paw, Ram, Tass, 2.
Pawn, Pant, 3.
Pay, Betalning, 2.
Pay, Betala, *a* 3.
Pea, Ärt, 3.
Peace, Fred, 3. Lugn, *s. n.*
Pear, Päron, 5.
Pearch, Aborre, 2.
Peasant, Bonde, *pl.* Bönder.
Peek, Spets, Pik, 2.
Peel, Skal, 5.
Pen, Penna, 1.
Penetrate, Genomtränga, *a.* 2.
Pensive, Tankfull, *ad.*
People, Folk, 5.
Pepper, Peppar, *s. c.*
Perfect, Fullkomlig, *ad.*
Perform, Uträtta, *a.* 1.
Perhaps, Kanske.
Peril, Fara, 1.
Perish, Förgås, *d. i.*
Perjury, Mened, 3.
Permit, Tillåta, *i.* 2.
Perpetual, Beständig, *ad.*
Perry, Päron-vin.
Personal, Personlig, *ad.*
Persuade, Öfvertala, *a.* 1. 3.
Pert, Näsvis, *ad.*
Peruse, Genomläsa, *a.* 3.
Pestle, Mortel-stöt, 2.
Pew, Bänk, (i kyrkan) 2.
Phrase, Talesätt, 5.
Pick, Plocka, Hacka, *a.* 1.
Pickpocket, Ficktjuf, 2.
Picklock, Dyrk, 2.
Picture, Målning, 2.
Piece, Stycke, 4
Piety, Gudsfruktan, *s. c.*
Pig, Gris, 2. Svin, 5.
Pigeon, Dufva, 1.
Pike, Gädda, 1. (a Fish) Pik, 2.
Pill, Piller, 5.
Pillow, Kudde, 2.
Pilot, Lots, 2.
Pin, Knappnål, 2
Pincers, Hoftång, 3.
Pinch, Nypa, *i.* 3.
Pine, Gran, 2.
Pious, Gudfruktig, *ad.*
Pipe, Pipa, 1.
Pirate, Sjöröfvare, 5.
Pit, Grop, 2. Parterr, 3.
Pitch, Beck, *s. n.* Höjd, 3.
Pitcher, Stenkrus, 5. Kruka, 1.
Pity, Medlidande, *s. n.*
Place, Plats, 3. Ställa, *a.* 2.
Plain, Slät, *ad.* Slätt, 3.
Plain, Släta, Jemna, *a.* 1.
Plank, Planka, 1.
Plant, Plantera, *a.* 1.
Plate, Tallrick, 2, Silfverkärl, 5.
Play, Spel, Skådespel, 5. Komedi, 3.
Pleasant, Behaglig, *ad.*
Please, Behaga, *a.* 1.
If you please, Om ni behagar.
Pleasure, Nöje, 4.
Pledge, Pant, 3. Försäkran, *s. c.*
Plenty, Ymnighet, *s. c.*
Plow, Plog, 2.
Plumb, Plommon, 5.
Point, Udd, Spets, 2.
Poison, Förgift, *s. n.*

Poker, Eldgaffel, 2.
Polite, Höflig, *ad.*
Pomatum, Pomada, 1.
Pond, Damm, 2.
Poop, Bakstam, 2.
Poor, Fattig, *ad.*
Pope, Påfve, 2.
Pork, Fläsk, (Färskt) *s. n.*
Port, Hamn, 2. Portvin, *s. n.*
Porter, Bärare, 5. Porter, *s. m.*
Postage, Postpenningar, *p.*
Postpone, Uppskjuta, *i.* 2.
Pot, Potta, 1, Stop, 5.
Potatoes, Potatis, *pl.* Potäter.
Poultry, Fjäderfä, *s. n.* Höns, Fågel.
Pound, Mark, 3. Skålpund, 5.
Pour, Gjuta, *i.* 2. Strömma, 1.
Powder, Puder, *s. n.* Pulfver, 5.
Power, Makt, 3. Välde, 4.
Practice, Öfning, 2.
Prate, Prata, *a.* 1.
Pray, Bedja, *i.* 4.
Prayer, Bön, 3.
Prayerbook, Psalmbok, Bönebok, 3.
Preach, Predika, *a.* 1.
Precipice, Brant, 3, Brådjup, 5.
Preface, Företal, 5.
Prefer, Föredraga, *i.* 2.
Preferment, Befordran, *s. c.*
Prepare, Laga, (*a.* 1.) till.
Present, Skänk, 3.
Present, Närvarande, *ad.*
Presently, Strax, Genast.
Preserves, Syltsaker, *p.*
Press, Bokpress, 2.
Press, Trycka, *a.* 3. Pressa, *a.* 1.
Presume, Förmoda, *a.* 1.
Pretence, Förevändning, 2.
Pretend, Påstå, *i.* 3.
Pretension, Anspråk, 5.
Prevalent, Rådande, *ad.*
Prevent, Förekomma, *i.* 4.
Price, Pris, 5. Värde, 4.
Pride, Högmod, *s. n.*
Prince, Prins, Furste, 2.
Princess, Prinsessa, 1.
Print, Tryck, Koppar-stick, 5.
Prison, Fängelse, 3.
Privy, Prevet, 5.
Prize, Pris, 3. Byte, *s. n.*
Procure, Förskaffa, *a.* 1.
Produce, Frambringa, *i.* 4.
Produce, Afkastning, *s. c.*
Progress, Framsteg, 5.
Promise, Löfte, 4. Lofva, *a.* 1.
Promote, Befordra, *a.* 1.
Proof, Prof, Bevis, 5.
Property, Egendom. *s. c.*
Propose, Föreslå, *i.* 3.
Propriety, Tillbörlighet, *s. c.*
Prosperity, Välgång, *s. c.*
Protection, Beskydd, *s. c.*
Proud, Högfärdig, Stolt, *ad.*
Provoke, Reta, Förarga, *a.* 1.
Proxy, Fullmäktig.
Prunes, Sviskon, 5.
Public, Allmän, *ad.*
Publican, Krögare, 5.
Pull, Draga, *i.* 2. Rycka, *a.* 3.
Pulpit, Predikstol, 2.
Pump, Pump, 2. Pumpa, *a.* 1.
Punish, Straffa, *a.* 1.
Purchase, Köpa, *a.* 3.

Pure, Pur, Ren, *ad*
Purpose, Ändamål, 5.
Purse, Pung, 2.
Purser, Skepps-Skrifvare, 5.
Pursue, Fullfölja, *a.* 2.
Push, Stöt, 2. Stöta, *a.* 3.
Put, Sätta, *i.* 4. Ställa, *a.* 2.
Putrid, Rutten, *ad.*
Puzzle, Bryderi, *s. c.*

Q.

Qualified, Skicklig, *ad.*
Quality, Egenskap, 3. Art, 3.
Quantity, Myckenhet, *s. c.*
Quarrel, Träta, 1. Gräl, 5.
Quarter, Fjerndel, 2. Pardon.
Quay, Kaj, 2.
Queen, Drottning, 2.
Quench, Släcka, *a.* 3.
Question, Fråga, 1.
Quick, Lefvande, *ad.*
Quiet, Stilla, *ad.*
Quill, Penna, 1. (oskuren).
Quilt, Sängtäcke, 4.
Quire, Bok, (papper), 3.
Quit, Lemma, *a.* 1.
Quiver, Darra, *a.* 1.

R.

Rabbit, Kanin, 3.
Race, Slägte, 4. Kapp-ränning, 2.
Radish, Rädisa, 1.
Black Radish, Rättika, 1.
Rag, Trasa, 1.
Rage, Rasa, *a.* 1. Raserie, 3.
Rail, Ledstång, 3.
Rain, Regn, *s. c.*
Rainbow, Regnbåge, 2.
Rainy, Regnig, *ad.*
Rank, Rang, *s. c.* Rad, 3.
Ransom, Lösepenning, 2.
Rapid, Hastig, *ad.*
Rapture, Förtjusning, *s. c.*
Rascal, Skurk, 2.
Rash, Oförvägen, *ad.*
Rate, Värdera, *a.* 1.
Ratify, Stadfästa, *a.* 1.
Ravage, Plundra, *a.* 1.
Rave, Yra, Rasa, *a.* 1.
Raw, Rå, *ad.*
Ray, Stråle, 2.
Razor, Rakknif, 2.
Reach, Räcka, *a.* 3.
Read, Läsa, *a.* 3.
Ready, Färdig, *ad.*
Reason, Förnuft, *s. n.*
Receipt, Recept, Qvittens, 3.
Receive, Emottaga, *i.* 2.
Recently, Nyligen.
Reckon, Räkna, *a.* 1.
Reckoning, Räkning, 2.
Recollect, Komma ihåg.
Recovery, Återfående, *s. n.*
Recreation, Vederqvickelse, *s. c.*
Rectify, Rätta, *a.* 1.
Red, Röd, *ad.*
Redeemer, Återlösare, 5.
Redemption, Återlösning, *s. c.*
Redress, Ändring, 2.
Reef, Ref, 5.
Refer, Hänvisa, *a.* 3.

Refresh, Förfriska, *a.* 1.
Refreshment, Förfriskning, 2.
Refuge, Tillflykt, 3.
Refuse, Vägra, *a.* 1.
Regard, Aktning, *s. c.*
Reject, Förkasta, *a.* 1.
Reign, Regering, 2.
Rein, Töm, 2.
Relate, Berätta, *a.* 1.
Relation, Berättelse, 3.
Relief, Hjelp, *s. c.*
Relish, Smak, *s. c.* Tycka om. 3.
Rely, Lita på, *i.* 2.
Remain, Blifva qvar.
Remark, Anmärka, *a.* 3.
Remedy, Bot, *s. c.*
Remember, Påminna, *a.* 3.
Remote, Aflägsen, *ad.*
Remove, Flytta, *a.* 1.
Renew, Förnya, *a.* 1.
Repair, Laga, Förbättra, *a.* 1.
Repeat, Upprepa, *a.* 1.
Repent, Ångra, *a.* 1.
Report, Rykte, 4. Berätta, *a.* 1.
Repose, Hvila, *s. c.*
Represent, Föreställa, *a.* 2.
Reproach, Förebråelse. 3.
Request, Begära, *a* 2. Begäran, *s. c.*
Rescue, Rädda, Frälsa, *a.* 1. 3.
Resemble, Likna, *a.* 1.
Reside, Vistas, *d.* 1.
Resign, Afträda, *a.* 2.
Resist, Emotstå, *i.* 3.
Resolve, Besluta, *i.* 2.
Rest, Hvila, Sömn, *s. c.*
Restore, Återställa, *a.* 2.
Retail, Dela, Minutera, *a.* 1.
Retain, Behålla, *i.* 2.
Return, Återvända, *a.* 2.
Revelation, Uppenbarelse, 3.
Revenge, Hämd, Hämnas, *d.* 1.
Review, Mönstring, 2. Resension, 3.
Revoke, Återkalla, *a.* 1.
Reward, Belöning, 2.
Rib, Refben, 5.
Rice, Risgryn, 5.
Rich, Rik, *ad.*
Rid, Fri, Befriad, *ad.*
Ride, Åka, *a.* 3. Rida, *i.* 2.
Rie, Råg, *s. c.*
Rig, Tackla, *a.* 1.
Right, Riktig, Rätt, *ad.*
Right, Rättighet, 3.
The right hand, *högra handen.*
Ring, Ring, Cirkel, 2.
Ripe, Mogen, *ad.*
Rise, Uppkomst, *s. c.* Stå opp.
River, Flod, 3. Elf, 2.
Road, Väg, 2. Redd, *s. c.*
Roast, Steka, *a.* 3.
Rob, Röfva, *a.* 1.
Rock, Klippa, 1.
Rod, Spö, 4, Ris, 5.
Rogue, Skälm, 2.
Roof, Tak, 5.
Room, Rum. 5. Kammare, 5.
Root, Rot, *pl.* Rötter.
Rope, Tåg, Rep, 5.
Rough, Ojemn, Skråflig, *ad.*
Round, Rund, *ad.*
Row, Rad, 3. Ro. *a.* 2.
Royal, Kunglig, *ad.*
Rub, Gnida, *i.* 2.
Rudder, Roder, 5.

Rude, Grof, Ohöflig, *ad.*
Rue, Ångra, Rua, *a.* 1.
Rug, Rya, 1.
Ruin, Fördärf, 5. Fördärfva, 1.
Rule, Ordning, 2. Bruk, 5.
Rum, Romm, *s. c.*
Rumour, Rykte, 4.
Run, Löpa, *a.* 3. Springa, *i.* 1.
Rust, Rost, *s. c.*

S.

Sabre, Sabel, 2.
Sack, Säck, 2,
Saddle, Sadel, 2.
Safe, Säker, Trygg, *ad.*
Sail, Segel, 5. Segla, *a.* 1.
Sailor, Sjöman, *pl.* Sjömän.
Salmon, Lax, 2.
Salt, Salt, *s. n.*
Salvation, Frälsning, *s. c.*
Salutation, Helsning, 2.
Salute, Helsa, *a.* 1.
Sample, Prof, 5.
Sand, Sand, *s. c.*
Sands, Sandbankar, 2 *pl.*
Sauce, Sås, 3.
Saucy, Näsvis, *ad.*
Saviour, Frälsare, 5.
Saw, Såg, 2.
Say, Säga, *impf.* sade.
Scale, Skala, 1. Måttstock, 2.
Scales, Vågskål, 2.
Scanty, Knapp, Dålig, *ad.*
Scar, Ärr, 5. Skråma, 1.
Scarce, Knappt.
Scarf, Slöja, 1. Band, 5.
Scate, Skridsko, 3.
Scavenger, Gatsopare, 5.
Scheme, Plan, 3. Förslag, 5.
School, Skola, 2.
Schoolfellow, Skolkamrat, 3.
Science, Vettenskap, 3.
Scissors, Sax, 2.
Scold, Banna, *a.* 1. Träta, *a.* 3.
Score, Tjog, 5.
Scorn, Förakt, *s.n.* Förakta, *a.* 1.
Scrape, Skrapa, *a.* 1.
Scratch, Rifva, *i.* 2. Klå, *a.* 2.
Scream, Skrika, *i.* 2. Skria, *a.* 1.
Screen, Skärm, 2.
Screw, Skruf, 2. Skrufva, *a.* 1.
Scripture, Skrift, 3.
Scurvy, Skörbjugg, *s. c.*
Sea, Haf, 5. Sjö, 2.
Seafaring, Sjöfarande, *ad.*
Seasick, Sjösjuk, *ad.*
Seal, Sigill, 5. Försegla, *a.* 1.
Seam, Söm, 2. Sömma, *a.* 1.
Search, Spaning, 2. Spana, *a.* 1.
Season, Årstid, 3. Kryddning, *s.c.*
Seat, Säte, 4.
Secret, Hemlig, *ad.* Hemlighet, 3.
Secure, Säker, Trygg, *ad.*
Sediment, Grummel, Drägg.
Seduce, Förföra, Förleda, *a.* 2.
See, Se, *i.* 3.
Seed, Frö, 4.
Seek, Söka, *a.* 3.
Seem, Synas, Tyckas, *d.* 3.
Seize, Gripa, *i.* 2. Konfiskera, 1.
Seldom, Sällan.
Select, Utvald, *ad.*
Sell, Sälja, Sålde.
Se'nnight, Åtta dar.

Sense, Förstånd, *s. n.* Sinne, 4.
Sentence, Dom, Mening, 2.
Separate, Särskilt, *ad.*
Serious, Alfvarsam, *ad.*
Sermon, Predikan, *s. c.*
Serpent, Orm, 2.
Servant, Tjenare, 5. Dräng, 2.
Set, Sätta, *i.* 4. Gå ned.
The sun sets, Solen går ned.
Settle, Stadga, Betala, *a.* 1. 3.
Sew, Sy, *a.* 2. Sömma, *a.* 1.
Sex, Kön, 5.
Shabby, Dålig, Usel, *ad.*
Shade, Skugga, 1.
Shake, Skaka, Darra, *a.* 1.
Shame, Skam, *s. c.*
Shape, Skapnad, 3.
Share, Del, 2. Lott, 3.
Shark, Haj, 2.
Sharp, Skarp, Hvass, *ad.*
Sharper, Bedragare, 5.
Shave, Raka, *a.* 1.
Sheath, Skida, 1.
Shed, Utgjuta, *imperf.* Utgöt.
Sheep, Får, 5.
Sheet, Lakan, *s. n.* Ark, 5.
Shelter, Skjul, 5.
Shew, Visa, *a.* 1. 3.
Shield, Sköld, 2.
Shift, Särk, 2.
Shine, Skina, *i.* 1. Lysa, *a.* 3.
Ship, Skepp, Fartyg, 5.
Shirt, Skjorta, 1.
Shock, Stöta, *a.* 3.
Shoe, Sko, 3. Sko, *a.* 2.
Shoot, Skjuta, *i.* 2.
Shop, Bod, 2. Verkstad, 3.
Shore, Strand, *pl.* Stränder.
Short, Kort, *ad.*
Shoulder, Skuldra, 1. Bog, 2.
Shrove-tide, Fastlag, *s. c.*
Shudder, Rysa, *a.* 3.
Shun, Sky, Undfly, *a.* 2.
Shut, Stänga, *a.* 2.
Shy, Skygg, Blyg, *ad.*
Sick, Sjuk, *ad.*
Side, Sida, 1.
Sieve, Sikt, 2.
Sign, Tecken, 5. Teckna, *a.* 1.
Silence, Tystnad, *s. c.*
Silk, Silke, 4. Siden, 5.
Silver, Silfver, *s. n.*
Sin, Synd, 3. Synda, *a.* 1.
Since, Sedan, Emedan.
Sincere, Redlig, *ad.*
Sinew, Sena, 1.
Sing, Sjunga, *i.* 4.
Sink, Sjunka, *i.* 4. Sänka, *a.* 3.
Sip, Läppja, Smutta, *a.* 1.
Sister, Syster, 2.
Sit, Sitta, *i.* 4.
Situation, Belägenhet, 3.
Size, Storlek, 2.
Sketch, Utkast, 5.
Skill, Skicklighet, 3. Förstånd. *s. c.*
Skin, Skin, 5.
Sky, Sky, 2. Luft, *s. c.*
Sledge, Släde, 2.
Sleep, Sömn, *s. c.* Sofva, *i.* 2.
Sleepy, Sömnig, Tung, *ad.*
Sleeve, Ärm, 2.
Slice, Skifva, 1.
Slide, Slinta, Halka, *a.* 1.
Slight, Ringa, Tunn, *ad.*
Slope, Slutta, *a.* 1.

Slow, Trög, Sen, *ad.*
Slumber, Slumra, *a.* 1.
Sly, Slug, Illparig, *ad.*
Small, Liten, *def.* Lilla.
Smart, Smärta, 1. Sveda, *s. c.*
Smell, Lukt, *s. c.* Lukta, *a.* 1.
Smile, Le, Småle, *i.* 3.
Smith, Smed, 3.
Smoak, Rök, *s. c.* Röka, *a* 3.
Smooth, Slät, Jemn, *ad.*
Snare, Snara, 1. Nät, 5.
Snatch, Snappa, *a.* 1.
Sneeze, Nysa, *i.* 3.
Snore, Snarka, *a.* 1.
Snow, Snö, *s. c.*
Snuff, Snus, *s. n.* Snyta, *i.* 2.
Soap, Såpa, Tvål, *s. c.*
Sober, Nykter, Ärbar, *ad.*
Soft, Mjuk, *ad.*
Soil, Jordmån, *s. c.*
Soldier, Soldat, 3.
Some-Body, Någon, *ad.*
Sometimes, Ibland, Stundom.
Son, Son, *pl.* Söner.
Song, Sång, 3.
Soon, Snart.
Sooth, Lindra, Stilla, *a.* 2.
Sore, Öm, Svidande, *ad.*
Sorrow, Sorg, 3. Sörja, *a.* 2.
Sorry, Sorgsen, Ledsen, *ad.*
Soul, Själ, 2.
Sound, Sund, Frisk, *ad.*
Sound, Ljud, 5, Ljuda, *a.* 2.
Sound, Sund, 5.
Sour, Sur, Tvär, *ad.*
Sow, Så, *a.* 2.
Space, Rymd, 3. Rum, 5.
Spade, Spade, 2.
Spare, Spara, *a.* 2.
Spark, Gnista, 1.
Sparrow, Sparf, 2.
Speak, Tala, *a.* 1. 3.
Species, Slag, 5. Art, 3.
Specimen, Prof, 5.
Spectacles, Glasögon, *p.*
Speech, Mål, Tal, 5.
Speed, Hast, *s. c.* Hasta, *a.* 1.
Spell, Stafva, *a.* 1.
Spencer, Utantröja, 1.
Spice, Krydda, 1. Speceri, 3.
Spire, Spira, 1.
Spirit, Ande, 2.
Splendor, Glans, Prakt, *s. c.*
Split, Klyfva, *i.* 2. Spräcka, *a.* 3.
Spoil, Förderfva, *a.* 1. Skämma, 2
Spoon, Sked, 2.
Sport, Lek, 2. Jagt, *s. c.*
Spot, Fläck, 2. Ställe, 4.
Spout, Pip, 2.
Spread, Sprida, Breda, *a.* 2.
Spring, Källa, 1. Vår, 2.
Sprinkle, Stänka, *a.* 3.
Sprucebeer, Tallstrunt-öl, *s. n.*
Spunge, Svamp, 2.
Spur, Sporre, 2.
Spy, Spion, 3. Spionera, *a.* 1.
Square, Fyrkantig, *ad.* Torg, 5.
Squeeze, Kramma, Krysta, *a.* 1.
Stable, Stall, 5.
Stage, Teater, 2.
Stair, Trappa, 1.
Up-stairs, Ofvanpå.
Down-stairs, Nere.
Stalk, Stjelk, 2.

Stamp, Stämpel, 2. Stämpla, 1.
Star, Stjerna, 1.
Starch, Stärkelse, *s. c.*
Start, Hoppa, *a.* 1. Afresa, 3.
Starve, Svälta, *i.* 1. Frysa, *i.* 2.
State, Tillstånd, 5.
States, Ständer, Stater. *p.*
Statue, Stod, Staty, 3.
Staves, Stäfver, *p.*
Stay, Vänta, *a.* 1. Dröja, *a.* 2.
Stays, Snörlif, 5.
Steady, Stadig, Fast, *ad.*
Steal, Stjäla, *imperf.* stal.
Steam, Ånga, 1. Dunst, 3.
Steam engine, Eld och luft maschin, 3.
Steel, Stål, *s. n.*
Steep, Brant, *ad.*
Steer, Styra, *a.* 2.
Step, Steg, 5.
Stern, Bakstam, 2. Tvär, *ad.*
Stew, Stufva, *a.* 1.
Stick, Käpp, 2. Fastna, *a.* 1.
Stiff, Styf, Stel, *ad.*
Stile, Stil, Prakt, *s. c.*
Still, Stilla, *ad.* Ännu.
Sting, Sting, 5. Stinga, *i.* 1.
Stir, Uppröra, *a.* 2.
Stirrup, Stegbygel, 2.
Stich, Sticka. *i.* 1. Lappa, *a.* 1.
Stock, Förråd, 5, Fond, 3.
Stomach, Mage, 2. Aptit, *s. c.*
Stone, Sten, Kärna, 2.
Stoop, Stupa, Luta, *a.* 1.
Stop, Hejda, Stanna, *a.* 1.
Store, Förråd, 5.
Storm, Storm, 2. Bestorma, *a.* 1.
Story, Historia, 3. Våning, 2.
Stout, Styf, Stor, Stark, *ad.*
Strain, Sila, Kramma, *a.* 1.
Straight, Rät, Rak, *ad.* Rätt.
Strange, Underlig, *ad.*
Stranger, Främling, 2.
Strap, Stropp, 3.
Stream, Ström, 2.
Street, Gata, 1.
Strength, Styrka, *s. c.*
Stretch, Sträcka, *a.* 3.
Strike, Slå, *i.* 3. Bulta, *a.* 1.
String, Sträng, 2. Band, 5.
Shoe-string, Sko-band.
Strip, Beröfva, *a.* 1. Afkläda, 2.
Strong, Stark, Dugtig, *ad.*
Struggle, Bemödande, 4. Strid, 3.
Stupid, Dum, Dåraktig, *ad.*
Subdue, Underkufva, *a.* 1.
Subject, Ämne, 4. Undersåte, 3.
Submit, Underkasta, *a.* 1.
Subsidies, Subsidier, *pl.*
Subsidy, Bevillning, *s. c.*
Subsist, Lefva, *a.* 2. Bestå, *i.* 3.
Suburb, Förstad. 3.
Succeed, Efterträda, *a.* 2. Lyckas, 1.
Success, Framgång, Lycka, *s. c.*
Succour, Hjelp, *s. c.* Hjelpa, *a.* 3.
Suck, Suga, *i.* 2. Di, *a.* 2.
Sue, Bedja, *i.* 4. Ansöka, *a.* 3.
Suffer, Lida, *i.* 2 Tåla, *a.* 3.
Sufficient, Tillräcklig, *ad.*
Sugar, Socker, *s. n.*
Summer, Sommar, 2.
Sun, Sol, 2. Sunday, Söndag, 2.
Superficial, Ytlig, *ad.*
Sure, Säker, Viss, *ad.*

Surgeon, Fältskär, 3.
Surround, Omgifva.—gaf.
Survey, Syna, Besigtiga, *a.* 1.
Suspect, Misstänka, *a.* 3.
Swallow, Svala, 1. Svälja, *a.* 2.
Sweat, Svett, *s. c.* Svettas, *d.* 1.
Sweep, Sopa, *a.* 1.
Sweet, Söt.
Swift, Snabb, Snar, *ad.*
Swim, Simma, *i.* 1.
Swing, Gunga, 1. Gunga, *a.* 1.
Swoon, Svimning, 2. Svimma, 1.
Sword, Värja, 1. Svärd, 5.
Symptom, Tecken, 5.
Syrup, Socker-Sirap, *s. c.*

T.

Table, Bord, 5.
Tail, Svans, Stjert, 2.
Take, Taga, *i.* 2. Fatta, *a.* 1.
Talk, Tal, 5. Tala, *a.* 1. 3.
Tall, Lång, Reslig, *ad.*
Tallow, Talg, *s. c.*
Tame, Tam, Spak, *ad.*
Tan, Garfva, *a.* 1.
Tankard, Kanna, Stånka, 1.
Tar, Tjära, *s. c.* Matros, 3.
Tarry, Dröja, *a.* 2.
Tart, Tårta, 1.
Task, Syssla, 1.
Taste, Smak, *s. c.* Smaka, *a.* 1.
Tavern, Värdshus, Källare, 5.
Tailor, Skräddare, 5.
Tea, Te, 3.
Teach, Lära, *a.* 2. Undervisa, 1.
Tear, Tår, 2.
Teaze, Plåga, *a.* 1. Bry, *a.* 2.
Telescope, Teleskop, 5. Tub, 3.
Tell, Berätta, *a.* 1. Säga, 5. sade.
Templer, Lynne, 4.
Tenant, Åbo, 3.
Tend, Syfta, (på,) *a.* 1.
Tender, Press-skepp, 5.
Tent, Tält, 5.
Terrible, Förskräcklig, *ad.*
Test, Prof, Försök, 5.
Testify, Intyga, *a.* 1.
Thank, Tacka, *a.* 1.
Thaw, Tö, *s. n.* Töa, *a.* 1.
Thick, Tjock, *ad.*
Thief, Tjuf, 2.
Thigh, Lår, 5.
Thimble, Fingerborr, 2.
Thing, Ting, 5. Sak, 3.
Thin, Tunn, *ad.*
Think, Tänka, *a.* 3.
Thirst, Törst, *s. c.*
Thirsty, Törstig, *ad.*
Thistle, Tistel, 2.
Thorn, Törne, 4.
Thought, Tanke, 2. Uppsåt, 5.
Thrash, Tröska, *a.* 1.
Thread, Tråd, 2. Träda, *a.* 2.
Threaten, Hota, *a.* 1.
Thrive, Trifvas, *d.* 2.
Throat, Hals, Strupe, 2.
Throw, Kast, 5. Kasta, *a.* 1.
Thumb, Tumme, 2.
Thunder, Thordön, *s n.* Åska, 1.
Tick, Bolstervar, 5.
Ticket, Sedel, 2, Biljett, 3.
Tide, Tid, *s. c.* (Ebb och Flod).
Tie, Knut, 2, Knyta, *i.* 2.
Tight, Tät, Spänd, *ad.*

Tile, Tak-tegel, 5.
Till, Odla, Uppbruka, *a.* 1.
Time, Tid, 3.
Tin, Ten, *s. n.* Förtenna, *a.* 1. 3.
Tinder, Fnöske, Sköre, *s. n.*
Tinder-box, Skör-ask, 2.
Tire, Trötta, Tröttna, *a.* 1.
Tiresome, Tröttsam, Tråkig, *ad.*
Toast, Skål, 2.
Toe, Tå, 3.
Toil, Arbete, 4. Arbeta, *a.* 1.
Tolerable, Dräglig, *ad.*
Tomb, Graf, 2. Grift, 3.
Tongs, Tång, *pl.* Tänger.
Tool, Verktyg, Redskap, 5.
Tooth, Tand, *pl.* Tänder, 3.
Torch, Fackla, 1.
Torment, Plåga, 1. Plåga, *a.* 1.
Tortoise, Sköldpadda, 1.
Touch, Vidrörande, *n. s.* Känsel, *s. c.* Röra, 2.
Tow, Tåg, 5. Boxera, *a.* 1.
Towards, Emot, Åt, Till.
Tower, Torn, 5. Kastell, 5. Fäste, 4.
Town, Stad, *pl.* Städer, 3.
Trace, Uppspana, *a.* 1.
Trade, Handtverk, 5. Födkrok, 2.
Train, Släp, 5. Följe, 4.
Train, Draga, drog, Inöfva, 1.
Train-oil, Tran, *s. c.*
Transfer, Öfverföra, *a.* 2.
Translate, Öfversätta, *i.* 4.
Transmit, Öfversända, *a.* 2.
Trap, Fälla, 1.
Travel, Resa, 1, Resa, *a.* 3.
Traveller, Resande, *ad.*
Treacle, Sirap, (brun,) *s. c.*
Treason, Förräderi, 3.
Treasure, Skatt, 3.
Treat, Traktera, Afhandla, *a.* 1.
Treatise, Afhandling, 2.
Treaty, Traktat, 3.
Tree, Träd, 5.
Trespass, Förbrytelse, 3.
Trespass, Förbryta sig, Förbröt, Missbruka, 1.
Trial, Prof, 5. Rausakning, 2.
Trick, Knep, 5, Konst, 3.
Trifle, Lappri, *s. n.* Småsak, 3.
Triple, Trefaldig, *ad.*
Trot, Traf, *s. n.* Trafva, *a.* 1.
Trouble, Besvär, 5, Möda, 1.
Trough, Tråg, 5. Ho, 2.
True, Sann, Viss, Redlig, *ad.*
Truth, Sanning, 2.
Try, Försöka, *a.* 3. Sträfva, *a.* 1.
Tub, Kar, 5. Balja, 1.
Tumour, Svullnad, 3.
Tune, Ton, 3. Ljud, 5.
Turn, Vändning, 2. Fallenhet, 3.
Turn, Vända, *a.* 2. Svarfva, *a.* 1.
Turner, Svarfvare, 5.
Turnip, Rofva, 1.
Swedish Turnip, Kålrot, 3.
Twilight, Skymning, *s. c.*
Twin, Tvilling, 2.
Twist, Tvinna, *a.* 1. Sno, *a.* 2.
Type, Förebild, 3. Styl, 2.

V. & U.

Vain, Fåfäng, Fruktlös, *ad.*
In Vain, Förgäfves.
Valet, Betjent, 3.
Valley, Dal, 2. Däld, 3.

Value, Värde, 4. Värdera, *a.* 1.
Vanity, Fåfänga, *s. c.*
Vapour, Dunst, Vapör, 3. Ånga, 1.
Various, Mångfalldig, *ad.*
Vary, Förändra, *a.* 1.
Vault, Hvalf, Källare, 5.
Veal, Kalfkött, *s. n.*
Vegetables, Grönsaker, *p.*
Veil, Florshufva, 1. Dok, 5.
Vein, Ådra, 1.
Velvet, Sammet, 5.
Venal, Fal, *ad.*
Venetian Blinds, Jalusier.
Venture, Våga, *a.* 1.
Verbal, Muntlig, *ad.*
Verdict, Utslag, 5. Dom, 2.
Verse, Vers, 3.
Very, Ganska.
Vessel, Fartyg, Kärl, 5.
Vex, Plåga, Reta, *a.* 1.
Ugly, Ful, Stygg, *ad.*
Vice, Last, 3. Odygd, 3.
Victim, Offer, 5.
Victory, Seger, 2.
Vie, Täfla, *a.* 1.
View, Syna, *a.* 1. Se, Besc, *i.* 3.
Vigour, Styrka, *s. c.* Kraft, 3.
Village, By, 2.
Vinegar, Ättika, *s. c.*
Violate, Oförrätta, *a.* 1. Våldföra, 2.
Violence, Våld, Häftighet. *s. c.*
Virtue, Dygd, 3.
Virtuous, Dygdig, *ad.*
Visible, Synlig, *ad.*
Ultimate, Slutlig, *ad.*
Umbrella, Paraply, 3.
Unaccountable, Oförklarlig, *ad.*
Unaffected, Otvungen, *ad.*
Unanimous, Enhällig, *ad.*
Unavoidable, Oundviklig, *ad.*
Unbecoming, Oanständig, *ad.*
Unburthen, Aflasta, *a.* 1.
Unbutton, Uppknäppa, *a.* 3.
Uncertain, Oviss, *ad.*
Uncivil, Ohöflig, *ad.*
Uncle, Farbror, or Morbror.
Undeniable, Oneklig, *ad.*
Underbid, Missbjuda, *i.* 2.
Undermine, Undergräfva, 2.
Underneath, Inunder.
Understand, Förstå, *i.* 3.
Understanding, Förstånd, *s. n.*
Undertake, Företaga, *i.* 2.
Underwrite, Underskrifva.
Underwriter, Assuradör, 3.
Undone, Förlorad, *ad.*
Undress, Afkläda, *a.* 2.
Undressed, Oklädd, *ad.*
Uneasy, Orolig, *ad.*
Unequal, Olika, *ad.*
Uneven, Ojemn, *ad.*
Unexpected, Oförmodad, *ad.*
Unfair, Obillig, *ad.*
Unfit, Otjenlig, *ad.*
Unfold, Utveckla, *a.* 1.
Unfortunate, Olycklig, *ad.*
Ungrateful, Otacksam, *ad.*
Uniform, Enformig, *ad.*
Union, Förening, 2.
Universal, Allmän, *ad.*
Unknown, Obekant, *ad.*
Unlawful, Olaglig, *ad.*
Unlimited, Oinskränkt, *ad.*
Unlucky, Olycklig, *ad.*

Unnecessary, Onödig, *ad.*
Unpaid, Obetald, *ad.*
Unpleasant, Obehaglig, *ad.*
Unprovided, Oförsedd, *ad.*
Unreasonable, Obillig, *ad.*
Unreserved, Öppenhjertig.
Unruly, Ostyrig, Tresk, *ad.*
Unseen, Osedd, *ad.*
Unsettled, Ostadig, *ad.*
Unshaken, Fast, *ad.*
Unsteady, Ostadig, *ad.*
Unthought (of), Oförtänkt.
Untie, Knyta (opp) *i.*2, Lösa,3.
Untruth, Osanning, 2.
Unusual, Ovanlig, *ad.*
Unweildy, Ovig, Tung, *ad.*
Voice, Röst, 3.
Vomit, Kräkas, *d.* 3.
Vow, Löfte, 4.
Voyage, Resa, (till sjös), 1.
Upright, Rak, Uppriktig, *ad.*
Urge, Yrka, *a.* 1. Tränga, *a.* 2.
Urn, Urna, Kruka, 1.
Use, Bruk, 5. Bruka, *a.* 3.
Useful, Nyttig, Duglig, *ad.*
Usual, Vanlig, Bruklig, *ad.*
Usurer, Procentare, 5.
Usurp, Våldkräkta, *a.* 1.
Utter, Yttra, *a.* 1. Uttala, *a.* 1. 3.
Vulgar, Allmän, Gemen, *ad.*
Vulnerate, Såra, *a.* 1.

W.

Wade, Vada, *a.* 1.
Wafer, Munlack, 5. Oblat, 3.
Waft, Vefta, *a.* 1. Öfverföra, *a.*2.
Wager, Vad, 5.
Wages, Lön, 3. Betalning, 2.
Waggon, Forvagn, 2.
Wainscot, Paneling, 2.
Waist, Medja, *s. c.*
Waistcoat, Vest, 2. Lifstycke. 4.
Wait, Vänta, *a.* 1. Dröja, *a.* 2.
Wake, Vakna, *a.* 1.
Waken, Väcka, *a.* 3.
Walk, Spatserande, *s.* Promenad, 3. Spatsera, 1.
Wall, Vägg, Mur, 2.
Walnut, Valnöt, 3.
Wander, Vandra, *a.* 1.
Want, Behof, 5. Behöfva, *a.* 2.
War, Krig, 5.
Warble, Qvittra, Drilla, *a.* 1.
Warehouse, Magasin, 5.
Warm, Varm, *ad.* Värma, *a.* 2.
Warn, Varna, *a.* 1.
Warrant, Försäkra, *a.* 1.
Wasp, Geting, 2.
Waste, Slösa, *a.* 1. 3. Förspilla, 2.
Watch, Vakt, 3. Ur, 5.
Watch, Vakta, Akta (på) *a.* 1.
Watchmaker, Urmakare, 5.
Watchman, Brandvakt, 3.
Water, Vatten, 5. Vattna, *a.* 1.
Waterman, Rodare, 5.
Wave, Våg, 1.
Waver, Vackla, *a.* 1.
Wax, Vax, *s. n.* Vaxa, *a.* 1.
Way, Väg, 2. Sätt, 5.
Weak, Vek, Svag, *ad.*
Weaken, Försvaga, *a.* 1.
Weakness, Svaghet, 3.
Wealth, Rikedom, 2.
Wealthy, Rik, Förmögen, *ad.*
Wear, Nöta, *a.* 3. Slita, *i.* 2.

Weary, Trött, *ad.* Trötta, *a.* 1.
Weather, Väder, 5. Väderlek.
Weave, Väfva, *a.* 2.
Wedding, Bröllop, 5.
Wedge, Kil, Vigg, 2.
Wedlock, Äktenskap, 3.
Week, Vecka, 1.
Weep, Gråta, Gret.
Weigh, Väga, *a.* 2.
Weight, Vigt, Tyngd, 3.
Well, Brunn, 2.
Wet, Våt, *ad.* Väta, *a.* 3.
Wheat, Hvete, *s. n.*
Wheel, Hjul, 5.
Wheel-barrow, Skott-kärra.
Whelp, Hvalp, 2.
Wherefore, Hvarföre.
Whet, Bryne, 4. Bryna, *a.* 1. 3.
Whey, Vassla, 1.
While, Stund, Tid, 3.
Mean while, Emedlertid.
Whim, Nyck, Vurm, 3.
Whip, Basa, Piska, *a.* 1.
Whiskers, Mustascher, *p.*
Whisper, Hviska, 1. Hviskning, 2.
Whistle, Pipa, 1. Pipa, *i.* 2.
White, Hvit, *ad.*
Whitewash, Hvitlimma, a. 1.
Whitsuntide, Pingst.
Whole, Hel, *ad.*
Wholesale, Grosshandel, *s. c.*
Wholesome, Helsosam, *ad.*
Wick, Veke, 2.
Wicked, Elak, Ond, *ad.*
Wide, Vid, Stor, Bred, *ad.*
Widen, Vidga, Utvidga, *a.* 1.
Widow, Enka, 1.
Widower, Enkling, 2.
Width, Vidd. *s. c.*
Wife, Hustru, 3.
Wig, Peruk, 3.
Wild, Vild, Rasande, *ad.*
Wilderness, Öcken, 2.
Wile, List, 3. Knep, 5.
Will, Vilja, *s. c.*
Willow, Pil, 2.
Wind, Vind, 2. Väder, 5.
Window, Fönster, 5.
Wine, Vin, 3.
Wink, Vink, 2. Vinka, *a.* 1.
Winter, Vinter, 2. Vintra, *a.* 1.
Wipe, Aftorrka, *a.* 1.
Wire, Tråd, (messing, stål.)
Wise, Vis, Förståndig, *ad.*
Wish, Önskan, *s. c.* Önska, *a.* 1.
Wit, Qvickhet, 3.
Withdraw, Gå (*i.* 3.) bort.
Whither, Wissna, *a.* 1.
Witness, Vitne, 4. Vitna, *a.* 1.
Wolf, Varg, 2.
Woman, Qvinna, 1.
Wonder, Under, 5. Undra, *a.* 1.
Wonderful, Underlig, *ad.*
Wood, Skog, 2. Ved, *s. c.*
Wool, Ull, *s. c.*
Word, Ord, 5. Löfte, 4.
Work, Verk, 5. Arbete, 4.
Work, Arbeta, *a.* 1.
World, Verld, 2.
Worm, Mask, 2.
Worn, Nött, Brukad, *ad.*
Worship, Dyrkan, *s. c.* Dyrka, 1.
Worth, Värde, *s. n.* Förtjenst, 3.
Wound, Sår, 5. Såra, *a.* 1.

Wreck, Skeppsbrott, Vrak, 5.
Wrap, Insvepa, *a.* 3.
Wreath, Krans, 2. Vrida, *i.* 3.
Wretch, Usling, 2. Stackare. 5.
Wretched, Olycklig, Usel, *ad.*
Wrinkle, Skrynkla, 1.
Wrist, Vrist, Handled, 3.
Writ, Skrift, 3.
Write, Skrifva, *i.* 3.
Writing-desk, Skrifpulpet.
Wrong, Vrång, Orätt, *ad.*
I am wrong, Jag har orätt.
Wrong, Oförrätta, *a* 1.
Wry, Sned, Vriden, *ad.*

Y.

Yard, Gård, Aln, 2. Rå, 3.
Yarn, Garn, *s. n.*
Yawn, Gäspa, *a.* 1.
Year, År, 5.
Yearly, Årlig, *ad.*
Yelk, Ägg-gula, 1.
Yellow, Gul, *ad.*
Yet, Dock, Ännu.
Yield, Medgifva, *i.* 2.
Yoke, Ok, 5.
Young, Ung, Späd, *ad.*
Youth, Ungdom, Yngling, 2.

Z.

Zeal, Nit, *s. n.* Ifver, *s. c.*
Zealot, Svärmare, 5. Nitälskare, 5.
Zodiac, Djurkrets, *s. c.*
Zone, Bälte, 4. Trakt, 3.
Zoology, Djur-lära, *s. c.*

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